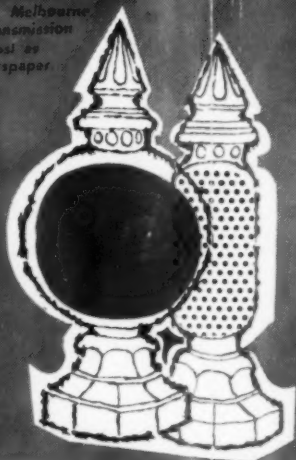


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THE  
AUSTRALASIAN  
JOURNAL  
OF

# PHARMACY

THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE  
ASSOCIATION OF PHARMACEUTICAL  
ORGANISATIONS OF AUSTRALIA

MAY 30, 1961 New Series: Vol. 42, No. 497—Old Series: Vol. LXXVI, No. 905

● Do you realise that the sale of a single roll of Kodacolor film (when returned to you for processing and prints) gives you more profit than the sale of a low-priced camera?

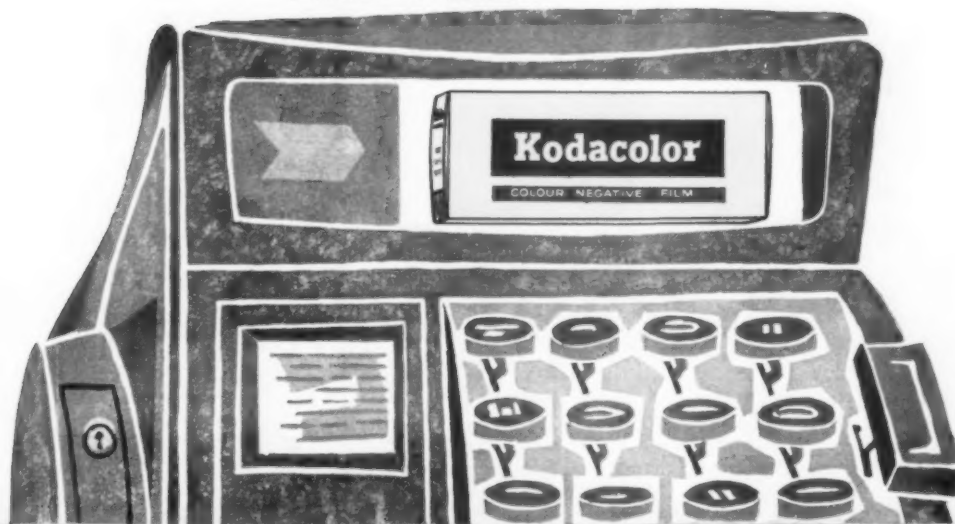
And that's not the whole story, either. Introduce your customers to the thrill of seeing their snapshots in full colour and watch your repeat business grow and grow.

It's good business to suggest a roll of Kodacolor film!

**Kodak**

Kodak (Australasia) Pty. Ltd.  
Branches in all States.

**THERE'S  
BIG PROFIT IN  
THIS BOX!**



now!

# BAND-AID

(TRADE MARK)

## plastic STRIPS

look...feel...flex  
like a second skin



**BAND-AID Plastic Strips**  
will be promoted  
with Powerful  
National Advertising!

**MAGAZINES** - Large spaces, lots of colour and frequent insertions in "Women's Weekly", "Woman's Day" and "Weekend."

**TELEVISION** - Hard-selling shots will be featured on top rating family shows "The Rifleman" and "Leave it to Beaver" - both telecast in premium time-slots.

**RADIO** - Saturation spots scheduled over 66 stations throughout Australia, plus announcements in the "Quiz Kids", will sell BAND-AID Plastic Strips.

PREPARE FOR BIG  
BUSINESS WITH THESE  
EFFECTIVE SELLING UNITS







MAY, 1961

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## OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

# PHARMACY BOARD OF NEW SOUTH WALES

### Pharmacy Qualifying Examination

The next Qualifying Examination will commence at the University of Sydney on Wednesday, 2nd August, 1961.

#### Time Table

**Pharmaceutics I**—Wednesday afternoon, 2nd August.  
**Prescription Reading & Posology**—Thursday afternoon, 3rd August.

**Pharmaceutical Arithmetic**—Friday morning, 4th August.

**Pharmaceutics II**—Friday afternoon, 4th August.

Practical work commences on Monday, 7th August.

Entry forms are available from the Board only.

Fee for part or whole of the Examination is £3/3/-.

Applications close with the last post on 3rd July, 1961.

Watch this column for further announcements.

P. E. COSGRAVE, Registrar.

Fifth Floor,  
Wincombe House,  
52 Bridge Street,  
SYDNEY.



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YOUR  
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Phones 42 6703, 42 6754

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### A VITAL NECESSITY

ALL CHEMISTS' REQUIREMENTS  
RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION AT  
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**ALL P.D.L. Chemists' Indemnity  
Insurance is written by these Offices,  
which also handle all classes of  
General Insurances.**

These offices together comprise  
AMALGAMATED INSURANCE (AUST.) LTD.  
Directors: E. W. Braithwaite (P.D.L.), H. D. B. Cox (P.D.L.),  
W. Moffat, and Sir George Wales (Chairman).

ESTABLISHED 1793

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" INFANTS' "  
**CORRECTIVE CORDIAL**



THE INFANTS' MEDICINE  
of 150 YEARS' STANDING



FOR TEETHING AND  
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WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS      CHEMISTS' SUNDRYMEN

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Importers, Indentors, Distributors

of

FINE CHEMICALS, ETHICALS, CHEMISTS' SUNDRIES, PATENT  
MEDICINES, TOILET AND PERFUMERY PREPARATIONS OF  
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Daily Service Sydney and Suburbs

*The outstanding sales opportunity for 1961*

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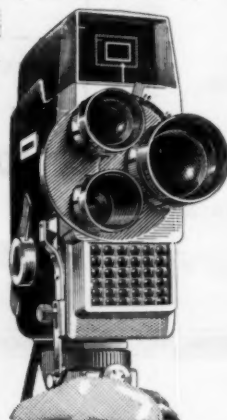
THIS YEAR'S HANIMEX FULLY AUTOMATIC CAMERAS TAKE ALL THE GUESSWORK OUT OF PHOTOGRAPHY AND OPEN UP AN ENTIRELY NEW ERA OF SKILLED PHOTOGRAPHY FOR THE MILLIONS.

Here's your chance to get a big, lucrative share of this hitherto untapped market for the automatic camera buyer. These two great Hanimex Electra cameras and the Hanimex Movimat will sell on sight to people who never would have dreamed of using a camera a year ago. Completely foolproof, completely reliable, and backed by the most powerful advertising campaign ever launched by a photographic manufacturer in Australia, they represent a truly outstanding sales opportunity.

## **HANIMEX ELECTRA II**



**HANIMEX ELECTRA II**—So simple . . . so amazingly simple. Just look through the viewfinder, press the appropriate button which automatically focuses the camera. The four buttons bring into immediate crisp focus (1) close-ups, (2) portraits, (3) groups, (4) distant scenes. It's true automation! The Electra's built-in electric eye and automatic shutter scan the available light and adjust the lens opening and shutter speed to make crisp, sharp pictures a certainty. £29, plus case £3/10/-.



## **HANIMEX MOVIMAT**

**HANIMEX MOVIMAT**—A fully automatic, completely mistake-proof 8-mm. movie camera. Just aim the camera and press the button! The magic electric eye automatically controls the camera for every light condition. Three-lens turret for standard, wide angle and telephoto. Every operation for good movie-making is indicated in the viewfinder. £39/10/-; Case £4/10/-; Pistol Grip £4/10/-.

## **HANIMEX ELECTRA I**



**HANIMEX ELECTRA I**—Again, simply press the button to ensure sharp, professional shots every time. Just look through the viewfinder, adjust for distance, watch for the green light, then shoot. Whichever scene, portrait or candid, the result will be 100 per cent. professional in quality, clarity and sharpness. £26, plus case £3/10/-.

When a sensational new idea hits the photographic trade, nine times out of ten it comes from HANIMEX. Why? Because HANIMEX is Australia's largest manufacturer and distributor of photographic equipment . . . with world-wide distribution and buying power which enables them to scoop the pool in securing the very latest development for your customers. And the price is ALWAYS right . . . because HANIMEX can order in huge quantities and thus make savings which are passed on to you and your customers. It pays to be a HANIMEX retailer—even more!

**HANIMEX**

Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth, Launceston.



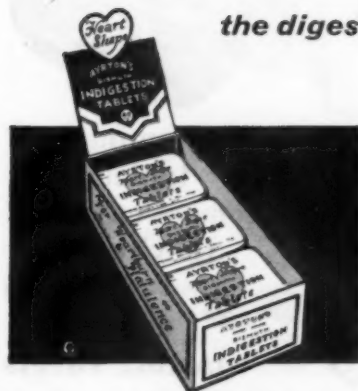


*...all promote the popular demand for*

**Ayrtons**  **HEART SHAPE**

## **INDIGESTION TABLETS**

*the digestive tablet with the sweetmeat flavour*



### **FROM THE FOLLOWING AGENTS**

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- J. McGLOIN PTY. LTD., 20 Clifton Street, Prospect, S.A. Phone: ML 6824
- D. MACLEAN PTY. LTD., Maclean's Building, 119-121, Charlotte Street, BRISBANE.
- W. J. CLAYDEN & CARPENTER LTD., MacLarens Building, 144 William Street, PERTH.

MADE BY **Ayrtons** OF LIVERPOOL ENGLAND

**NEW DISPLAY OUTER GETS THE SALES...**

**IN YOUR PHARMACY**

**already created by BIGGEST EVER  
Haliborange tablets  
Advertising Campaign**



This 5-colour high gloss finish display outer tells its own complete strong-selling story. Ties up your pharmacy with consumer demand created by . . .

**TV**

Two BIG night-time sponsored HALF HOURS. ATN 7.30 p.m. Mon. "Dennis the Menace." HSV 10 p.m. Sat. "Wanted Dead or Alive."

**RADIO**

Two months saturation campaign over 57 stations . . . thousands of Haliborange commercials.

**POINT OF SALE**

Showcards, window streamers, display outers.

**A Golden Opportunity to make more on**

## Haliborange TABLETS

**CASH IN** on this intensive, widespread Advertising Campaign . . . tap the huge market of customers building resistance to colds and 'flu all the year round. "Just one a day" for **all your customers** adds up to fantastic sales profits for **YOU!**

- Sales returns show Haliborange Tablets as the biggest seller in Vitamin Protection Field . . . market **GROWING!**
- 100's far outsell 25's. This means the line is established . . . sales can be increased.
- Shows you good profit margin . . . worth your recommendation.

**YEAR ROUND BONUS**

**1 FREE**  
**PER DOZEN**



the vitamin  
tablet your  
customers enjoy . . .  
they're as  
delicious  
as orange  
tasting sweets



**GLAXO-ALLENBURYS (Australia) PTY. LTD. Melbourne & Sydney.**



## Getting her on her feet

A few days ago, she was the typical 'problem patient'... completely failing to pick up after a short spell of illness. But 'Distivit' soon put her on her feet! For 'Distivit' is especially prepared for oral administration of vitamin B<sub>12</sub> - the vitamin that helps restore appetite, shorten convalescence and promote a general sense of well-being. And now 'Distivit' is not only issued in tablet form (including a special 1,000 $\mu$ g. strength), but also as a pleasant tasting elixir - ideally suitable for young patients.

### ORAL VITAMIN B<sub>12</sub> PEPTIDE

**DCIBU** THE DISTILLERS COMPANY BIOCHEMICALS (AUSTRALIA PTY.) LIMITED  
P.O. BOX 41, CAMPBELL STREET, ARTARMON, N.S.W.

**ELIXIR.** Each 3.5 ml., teaspoonful contains 20  $\mu$ g. vitamin B<sub>12</sub> in association with polypeptide. Bottles of 4 fl. oz. (approx. 114 ml.) and 40 fl. oz. (approx. 1,136 ml.).

**TABLETS.** 20  $\mu$ g. - tubes of 25, bottles of 100; 100  $\mu$ g. - tubes of 25, bottles of 100 and 500; 1,000  $\mu$ g. - cartons of 4, bottles of 50.

# 'DISTIVIT'

TRADE MARK

'Distivit' is a registered trade mark  
PPC(A) 461



# Recommend VINCENT'S A.P.C.

P O W D E R S   A N D   T A B L E T S  
**WITH CONFIDENCE**

FOR THE RELIEF OF HEADACHES, 'FLU, COLDS, NEURALGIA, NERVE & MUSCULAR PAIN, RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, SCIATICA, LARYNGITIS, NEURITIS, TONSILLITIS, SORE THROAT, PAINS & ACHES IN WOMEN, ALSO RELIEVES THE PAIN OF EARACHE, TOOTHACHE, BACKACHE, ASTHMATIC ATTACKS, SEA-SICKNESS, & REDUCES TEMPERATURE.

Vincent's A.P.C. is standardised in accordance with the British Pharmacopoeia; prepared from the purest ingredients and recommended by the highest authority.

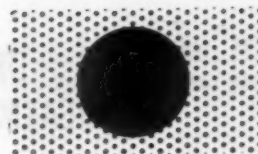
**3 MEDICINES IN ONE!** The better balanced combination of ASPIRIN, PHENACETIN and CAFFEINE in Vincent's A.P.C. is far more effective than any one taken singly.

VINCENT CHEMICAL COMPANY PTY. LIMITED. Manufacturers of Standardised Pharmaceuticals.



# THE AUSTRALASIAN JOURNAL OF

# PHARMACY



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DRAMATIC NEW  
TREATMENT WILL BRING  
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SALES RESULTS — **GET SUSTAINED**  
**PROFITS FROM 'respax'**

SUSTAINED ACTION TABLETS

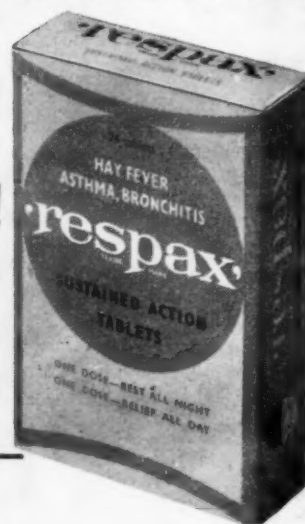
FOR BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA &  
CONGESTION OF COLDS—  
**ONE DOSE** gives relief all day or night!



'RESPAX' is a good product — the result of years of medical research. Thousands of sufferers from hay fever, asthma, bronchitis and the congestion of colds hail 'RESPAX' as a heaven-sent solution. Winter weather will bring you many 'RESPAX' prospects. Display 'RESPAX' well out front, prominently. Your 'RESPAX' advertising and display materials are carefully designed to inform potential customers about the dramatic, new relief they can expect.

The sustained one dose relief of 'RESPAX' costs less than ordinary treatments. With 'RESPAX' there is *no waste of medicine* from uneven, unnecessarily sudden release. Gradually, evenly released 'RESPAX' is completely used at a comfortable natural rate, as it is required over a period of hours.

One dose: relief all day. One dose: rest all night.



TV, radio and press promotions will create wide customer acceptance of revolutionary sustained action 'RESPAX' tablets. 'RESPAX' relief will be a great profit-booster during winter months.

*People know that 'RESPAX' is chemists-only  
... be sure they see it in your shop.*

A Nicholas **N** Product

**NICHOLAS PTY. LTD.**

699 Warrigal Road, Chadstone, SE10, Victoria.

SYDNEY BRISBANE ADELAIDE PERTH HOBART

## “Ask Your Family Chemist — He Knows”

**A**DVERTISING by chemists will eventually cease. It is too difficult to separate commercial from professional services. The advertiser always gains some advantage over a “non-advertising” colleague.

We are not yet ready for “no advertising” in pharmacy in Australia; but it is coming.

Perhaps advertisements by appropriate pharmaceutical organisations (and none at all by private persons) will persist in this country, as in Great Britain. There is logic and force in this approach. This is what the Guild is attempting to do, at the present time.

The tag—“ask your family chemist, he knows”—is institutional, but it is irksome to some people. Is it untruthful or exaggerated self-advertisement? Does it infer that a chemist knows all? Should it be more careful, precise, truthful: “Ask your chemist, he usually knows”?

Do we chemists really know? What do we know when a customer asks how to colour already blonded hair; to give him rat-poison, which is harmless to budgerigars; to give him a good ointment because the stuff the skin specialist gave him is useless. There are very many occasions when the chemist feels that his lack of knowledge is abysmal.

What then (if anything) does the chemist know? And what is the extent of his knowledge.

### Doesn't Know

Let us first ask the negative question: What doesn't the chemist know?

He knows nothing about obstetrics or pathology, except perhaps the obvious signs of inflammation. He knows nothing about surgery, except the removal of superficial splinters and foreign bodies from the reflected upper eye-lid (if this can be called surgery). He certainly, in this generation, never lances an abscess. These subjects are not taught in pharmacy courses. They are beyond the scope of pharmaceutical practice.

So also is clinical medicine. The small amount of theoretical medicine the chemist knows is fragmentary and is confined to such topics as drug strength and usage, posology, antidotes, general physiology, and the pharmacology of adrenaline, acetylcholine, histamine, and the cell.

The modern chemist is not a “counter prescriber,” because the more he is taught fundamental physiology, the less inclined he is towards this activity. He appreciates readily the doctor's field and leaves it to him.

Although the law permits him to treat simple ailments of common occurrence, the chemist is becoming more and more a chemico-pharmacological adviser to the physician.

### Does Know

But, of course, he knows something about the goods and services he sells. Any experienced vendor gets to know his wares intimately. The chemist is different in that he is educated to know both his goods and services.

### Goods

Let us consider soaps. They are goods which are part medicinal, part toilet in nature. What organised professional group knows about soaps, their general chemistry, their standards and health laws, the drugs normally combined with them, and the reputations of their makers?

Similarly with creams, who knows more than the chemist about O/W and W/O emulsions? Is this not a starting point to a general evaluation of all creams—cosmetic and medicinal?

Who knows as much about drugs and medicinals? Perhaps the odd specialist.

Who is better informed on the uses and hazards of insecticides, weedicides, fungicides, rat-poisons, horticultural sprays, and domestic poisons?

Photographic goods are of a very specialised nature. But who has a better overall knowledge of them than the pharmaceutical chemist? Who knows more about emulsion speeds, lens systems and light values?

Surely the chemist's strong claim is to a broad knowledge of the common properties of common materials. This knowledge has not only been “picked up,” but has been **taught** to him, at the tertiary level.

### Services

The chemist has a general knowledge of dietetics, infant nutrition, medical and veterinary counter practice.

Who has a better knowledge of the working details of the medical benefit societies; the services available under the National Health Act; or the poisons and narcotic laws? These are vital elements in public service and public protection.

The chemist's calling demands of him a common-sense approach to professional and social services.

### Other Knowledge

What other scientific knowledge does the chemist possess?

He knows the difference between sterilisation and sanitisation. He knows about the over-prescribing and the misguided prescribing of medicines, because he has a ringside seat to observe them. He knows that excess

of self-medication may lead to compulsive habituation. He knows that the only preventive of habituation lies in a reluctance to treat minor pain or indisposition with drugs. He is a great force in this process of education.

He knows, however, that the public needs mild stimulants and mild sedatives without medical prescription.

He knows what a poison is by legal definition. He knows what a poison is in fact. It may cost him his practice if he does not.

He knows drug strength, drug usage, and drug dose.

He knows about drug sensitivity in patients and drug resistance in bacteria.

Much of his knowledge is of value to the community. It may be of vital public importance.

The Guild's tag, on reflection, is not as objectionable as some of us, at first, thought.

Perhaps if the Institute of Architects had adopted, twenty-five years ago, an institutional tag, such as, "Commission an architect, he knows," we may not have had the great Australian ugliness in building design to the extent that it now exists.



news of  
pharmaceutical  
events  
at home  
and abroad

### *Farewell Thyroid B.P.*

Commenting on the suggestion that "thyroid B.P." could now be usefully deleted from the next issue of the British Pharmacopoeia because 1-thyroxine should be used in its place, 1-thyroxine, 0.1 mg., being equivalent to thyroid B.P., one grain, "The Medical Journal of Australia," May 6, points out that thyroid was one of the original wonder drugs. Veritably it worked miracles. Sir William Gull, who recorded the best description of "the cretinoid state supervening in Adult Life in Women" showed how the gross changes of myxoedema occur as a change from the previously fine-featured, well-formed and active state of the sufferer.

Reference is made to a special article in a recent issue of "The Lancet," in which G. McGregor, Regius Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the University of Aberdeen, asks, "Why does anybody use thyroid B.P.?" He leaves no doubt that there is no good reason why anybody should use thyroid extract. Clearly 1-thyroxine will do all that thyroid extract will do without the very great difficulty of obtaining a satisfactory and standard biological assay of its potency. Thyroid extract can lose considerable potency if stored for any length of time. "Thyroxine itself may suffer to a lesser degree from this drawback," he writes.

McGregor ends with this peroration: "There is ample pharmacological therapeutic, and economic justification for recommending that thyroxine be used for all thyroid replacement therapy, to the exclusion of preparations for dried thyroid, including thyroid B.P."

### *The Two Shilling N.H.S. Fee in U.K.*

#### **£½ Million Loss For Contractors**

Any defence of the 100 per cent. increase in the prescription levy cannot but admit that it falls heaviest on the chronic sick, and for this reason alone it should be condemned, says "The Retail Chemist." It adds that it will also act as a deterrent against seeking early medical advice which may well have far-reaching results, and for these the Government must accept full responsibility.

This new levy, or tax—the writer continues—is the third in the series and there seems very little doubt that it will follow the pattern set by the two previous ones when these began to operate. The number of prescriptions fell and doctors adjusted their prescribing to benefit their patients. The new conditions will yet again affect the remuneration of chemist-contractors.

Another factor discussed is the recent important decrease in the price of antibiotics, collectively estimated to total £1 million. Under the present on-cost arrangements, it is pointed out, chemist-contractors as a whole will find their remuneration decreased to the extent of some £250,000.

A contributor to the same Journal states that it becomes futile to argue a case over costings or terms of service for N.H.S. chemist-contractors when the result can be nullified by changed conditions suddenly imposed by the Minister of Health. It may well be that serious consideration should now be given to negotiations based purely on an outright professional fee in pricing N.H.S.



prescriptions, a form of remuneration already in the minds of some chemist-contractors. Adjustments to this could be made from year to year without being concerned with protracted and unsatisfactory negotiations which in the end have no application and become unrealistic, in relation to conditions brought about without any warning by any Minister of Health.

### **N.A.P.S.A. Report**

The minutes of the Annual Council Meeting of the National Association of Pharmaceutical Students of Australia, held at Kingstown, Tasmania, on January 3-8, 1961, make up an impressive document.

Forty-three closely typed foolscap pages, comprising the minutes and the reports of the State student organisations, reflect the seriousness with which these young people accept the responsibility of the positions to which they have been appointed.

The excellent presentation indicates that the student body is wisely discriminatory in the selection of its office-bearers and committeemen.

Only efficient, capable and enthusiastic persons with some knowledge, at least, of business procedure would be capable of organising a conference and conducting the business affairs of the students with the thorough efficiency pictured by the report presented.

Senior pharmacy should carefully observe and follow up the latent talent now finding outlet in student ranks, for here they should find promising leadership material for the future.

### **SOVIETS SIGN LONG-TERM CONTRACT WITH N.Y. SCIENTIFIC PUBLISHER**

A new contract establishing terms for exclusive English language rights to Soviet scientific books for the next six years was signed by Consultants Bureau and Mezhdunarodnaya Kniga, the official Soviet book export agency, in Moscow last October.

Consultants Bureau, the New York publishing house which pioneered cover-to-cover translation of Soviet scientific journals, has always worked closely with Soviet scientists, editors and publishers, and particularly with Mezhdunarodnaya Kniga. In order to formalise these relationships, Earl and Frances Coleman, publisher and editor-in-chief of Consultants Bureau, spent several weeks in the Soviet Union. As a result of their meetings with officials of the Soviet book agency and with the directors of 14 Soviet scientific presses, Consultants Bureau will be granted the exclusive world rights in the English language to important Soviet monographs, symposia, conference proceedings, and collections, all on highly specialised scientific and technical subjects.

All books published by Consultants Bureau will in future be made available to English-speaking scientists within six months of their publication in the U.S.S.R.

Every book chosen for translation into English will have the recommendation of both Soviet and American scientists as being an outstanding contribution to the existing literature on the subject.

### **SELF-DISSERVICE?**

The self-service principle has at last invaded the domain of medical practice in Europe. An Italian firm has put on the market an "automatic vendor" which enables the user in exchange for his obolus to measure his own blood pressure. The company's aim is to install them in all pharmacies.

Whatever one may think of the merits of the Italian innovation, fairness compels us to record that the brevet of "firstness" goes, once again, to the United States, where such devices have for some time been a feature of many drug stores.

Blood-pressure neurosis—another exotic bloom for the psychiatrist's already lengthy scroll.—"Chemotherapy Review."

### **PACKING OF POSTAL ARTICLES**

It is not often that an article sent through the post by a chemist will break (or be broken) and cause damage to other postal articles; but when this does happen, the chemist who posted the package is responsible for any damage caused to other articles.

As a reminder of what is necessary in the way of precautions in packing, we quote below the postal regulations on the subject:—

"The fundamental requirements in connection with the packing of a postal article are that it shall be packed in such a manner as to—

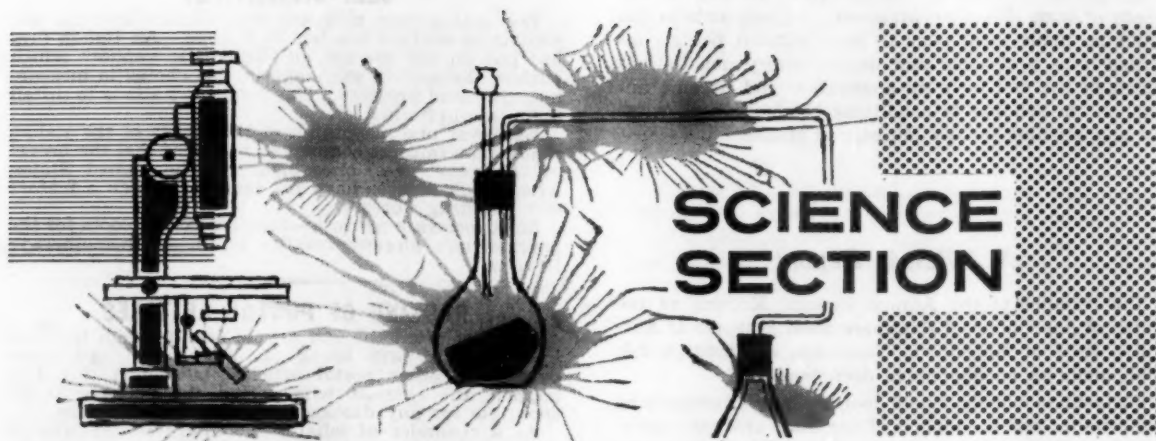
- (a) Protect the contents from loss or damage arising from the handling and pressure to which the package is unavoidably subject during its transmission through the post,
- (b) Preserve the contents from the effects of climatic conditions,
- (c) Prevent injury to any person handling the package, and
- (d) Prevent the contents escaping and causing damage to other postal articles.

In the event of the contents of a package escaping during transmission and damaging other postal articles, the sender is liable to pay to the Department such reasonable compensation as may be required.

#### **Liquids, Powders and Medicines**

- (1) If any substance of this kind escaped whilst in the post, serious damage might be caused to other articles. Those who wish to send substances through the post must therefore observe the following special packing requirements:
- (2) **Liquids or materials which liquefy easily.**
  - (a) Two containers must be used, the outer one securely made from strong cardboard, fibre-board, wood or metal.
  - (b) Between this and the inner container (either glass, metal or polythene, and with a strong screw top) there must be enough absorbent material to prevent leakage if the inner container breaks.
  - (c) Lids of tins containing oils or varnish must be "triple tight" closed, or spot soldered in at least four places, or fixed with small metal clamps.
  - (d) Packages must have on the outside the name and address of the sender, and a description of its contents.
  - (e) When sent overseas, the inner container must be hermetically sealed.
  - (f) Packages of samples of alcoholic beverages must not weigh an aggregate of more than 10 oz., or samples of wine 20 oz.
  - (g) Urine samples may be posted to medical practitioners, public hospitals and clinics, or laboratories, within Australia in hermetically sealed thick glass containers, labelled LIQUID, and posted by handing over at a post office counter."

There are also special provisions relating to Ointments, Pastes, Powders, Poisons and Narcotic Drugs, Live Virus Vaccine, and Perishable Biological Substances and Specimens. Details of these conditions may be obtained from the Post Office.



Edited by A. T. S. Sissons, B.Sc., F.P.S.

## CARCINOCHEMOTHERAPY

Recently a lecture was given to the Glasgow and West of Scotland Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain by Dr. C. L. Leese, of the Chester Beatty Cancer Research Institute, London, on "Recent Advances in Carcinchemotherapy."

*The Pharmaceutical Journal*, March 18, 1961, gave the following report:—

"Cancer was no single disease with a single significant demonstrable cause of cellular dysfunction. The term described a wide range of growth phenomena. While surgery and radiotherapy remained the major therapeutic measures for the treatment of many forms of cancer, carcinchemotherapy played a small but significant role in the management of certain proliferative conditions, especially those affecting the haemopoietic and lymphatic systems. Careful use of the available drugs was capable of establishing complete clinical and haematological remission in a proportion of these cases, although in time the development of drug resistance was an inevitable consequence. Used as an adjuvant to surgery or radiotherapy or by themselves, these drugs frequently had a useful palliative effect in other forms of cancer, especially in the prevention or reduction of metastatic spread of the disease.

The limited success of carcinchemotherapy was understandable in view of the wide variations in the types of neoplastic disease and the differences, which frequently existed at a bio-chemical level even between closely related clinical states. Such difficulties were encountered not only at the clinical stage, but also at the experimental level in such problems as the choice of experimental tumour systems, by means of which effectiveness of new compounds might be assessed. Anti-tumour activity of a compound in one experimental system was by no means a guide to effectiveness in other experimental systems or in human neoplastic conditions. Moreover, studies of this type were inevitably time-consuming, being dependent upon the availability of long-term survival and clinical status data.

Perhaps the most significant advances in recent years had come, not so much from the development of new drugs, but from a deeper understanding of the mode of action of established drugs. These studies had in no small way contributed to the elucidation of normal metabolic processes and, in conjunction with the investigation of biochemical differences between normal and cancerous tissue and carcinogenesis, might eventually

yield essential information necessary for the design of an effective chemotherapeutic measure in at least a limited range of neoplastic conditions.

### Four Classes of Agents

Among a wide variety of agents exhibiting anti-tumour activity, four major classes could be distinguished; the antimetabolites, the biological alkylating agents, hormones and antihormones, and certain of the antibiotics. None of these compounds had a specific anti-tumour effect in being able to inhibit cancer cell growth without affecting normal cells. Their use, therefore, was inevitably associated with the development of toxic side reactions arising from interference with the metabolism of host tissues.

Several interrelated points of interest concerning the mode of action of the antimetabolites and the biological alkylating agents had recently become apparent. Much of the interest in these compounds was related to their effect upon nucleic acid biosynthesis and function. Of the antimetabolites, the folic acid analogues were of interest in that they appeared to interfere with the *in vivo* reduction of folic acid to tetrahydrofolic acid which was the co-factor involved in the transfer and metabolism of single carbon units both at the formaldehyde and formate oxidation levels. Among several reactions mediated by this co-factor were stages in the *de novo* biosynthetic pathways supplying purine and pyrimidine intermediates for nucleic acid synthesis. Antipyrimidines and antipurines had been shown to undergo metabolic elaboration *in vivo*, and to inhibit various functions of the physiological pyrimidine and purine bases, probably at the nucleotide level, once again interfering with the nucleic acid synthesis and function. The inhibitory action of these drugs was competitive and was reversible, at least in part, if the normal metabolite was supplied.

Interest in the biological alkylating agents arose from observations that among the many toxic properties of the war gases, sulphur and nitrogen mustards, was a severe depressant effect on the haemopoietic system. Despite the drastic biological effects of these substances, nitrogen mustard was still widely used in the treatment of certain forms of leukaemia and Hodgkin's disease. The earlier work on these and related compounds demonstrated the need for bifunctional alkylating properties for the development of anti-tumour properties.

Considering possible biological receptors with which the alkylating agents might combine, recent work had established the direct attack of the simple mustard

derivatives upon nuclear diribo-nucleic acid (DNA) with the guanine moiety as the site of reaction. Subsequent reactions resulted in the loss of guanine base from the DNA polymer with consequent labilisation. Similar degradative reactions were shown to occur during X-irradiation of DNA, justifying in part the term "radio-mimetic agents" as applied to these compounds. At the same time certain differences in biological reactivity between various types of alkylating agents had become apparent. The bis-sulphonoxy alkane esters, especially of the bisulphan type, appeared to differ from the nitrogen mustards in that there was no evidence, either chemical or biological, suggesting a direct attack on nucleic acid.

Considerable effort had been devoted to the chemical modification of the simple alkylating agents in an attempt to improve tumour specificity and reduce general toxicity.

In a limited series of closely related compounds, dependence of biological activity on chemical reactivity, and hence on the electronic nature of substituents, had frequently been demonstrated. Similarly, in homologous series, dependence of biological activity on such physical properties as oil/water partition, affecting absorption and transport characteristics were well established.

Other efforts have been devoted to the design of drugs with "latent activity" depending upon a metabolic modification for the release of an active drug. Ideally, it was hoped that such an activation would occur predominantly or specifically in tumour tissue.

A third general method of modification concerned the attachment of the cytotoxic alkylating group to a "biologically significant" carrier molecule, which, it was hoped, would transport the cytotoxic group to a suitable receptor site, a process which again, in the ideal case, would occur specifically in tumour tissue. Various carrier molecules had been utilised for this purpose, including sterols, aminoacids, sugars, various heterocyclic systems and certain drug molecules such as the antimalarial compounds.

In certain cases strong evidence, illustrating the biological importance of the carrier molecule, and its direct function, in the way in which the compound was metabolised, was now available. This was especially true of the sugar and amino acid derivatives where isomeric forms of the same compounds, having identical chemical reactivity, differed widely in their anti-tumour activity, and in some cases exhibited a small but significant degree of tumour specificity.

## TRENDS IN MEDICINE

Mr. A. R. G. Chamings, a member of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, recently lectured to the Irish Pharmaceutical Students' Association, Dublin. His talk was reported in *The Chemist and Druggist*, February 25, 1961.

The lecturer said that when he entered pharmacy, 40 years ago, medicaments such as tinct. ammon. gent. and infus. buchu were in regular use. It had been said that such preparations embodied 5 per cent. therapeutics and 95 per cent. faith. But it was possible, he suggested, that a future generation might regard present-day chemotherapeutic agents as medicaments constituting 50 per cent. faith. Outlining some of the principal drugs developed in recent years, Mr. Chamings made particular reference to the corticosteroids and also referred to the increasing number of central nervous system drugs and described the mechanism of some of them. He stated that although many C.N.S. drugs were not scheduled, it was advisable not to supply them except on prescription. Mr. Chamings suggested that the most important development in 1959 was the production of the antidiuretic chlorothiazide. The year

1960 saw the breakdown of the penicillin molecule, and 1961, he believed, might be memorable for the commercial production of interferon, which could be regarded as the precursor of antiviral substances. Interferon had been described as a substance produced by cells to inhibit viral attack, particularly attack by influenza. He went on to say that the number of chemotherapeutic agents available had become "enormous" and was expanding at an ever-increasing rate. It was estimated that £100 million was spent annually on research, the bulk being subscribed by the United States and about one-tenth by Great Britain. Despite that, the public did not give credit for past achievements, and still clamoured for new remedies. Pharmacists, said Mr. Chamings, could not dissociate themselves from the other branches of medicine because they had now reached the stage where the ordinary medical man could not develop his own skill and at the same time keep pace with developments in the drug field. The pharmacist must keep up to date with modern trends if he was to fulfil his role of adviser.

## S.O.S. CENTRE FOR POISONS

Accidental poisoning is causing grave concern to authority in many countries—much thought is being given to possible ways of minimising this danger.

*The Manufacturing Chemist*, March, 1961, had this note on a recommendation coming from the Ministry of Health (Great Britain).

"Deaths from accidental poisoning—whether by gas, medicines or cleaning agents—have nearly doubled in the last ten years. There are 7000 to 8000 deaths annually from these causes in the home.

Four out of five victims are either children under five or people over 65. There are at least 70,000 annual hospital admissions and 1½ million out-patient attendances for accidents.

This alarming situation has led a standing committee of the Ministry of Health to recommend the setting up of a Poisons Reference Centre. It would provide a 24-hour information service, and would answer questions from anyone wanting to know the contents of any proprietary preparation, its lethal dose and appropriate antidote. The United States already has such centres.

The Parliamentary Home Safety Group has been pressing for legislation on the same subject, and would also like to see special cupboards included in new houses where poisons could be locked away from exploring children.

It seems from the astonishing high figure of poison deaths that, however careful manufacturers are with their labelling and pharmacists with their dispensing, the general public is still careless. Under these circumstances it would be useful service if manufacturers and chemists printed the antidote for the product on the label."

## THE CONTROL OF POISONS AND INSPECTION IN FRANCE

At an Evening Meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society in Edinburgh, C. G. Drummond, M.P.S., spoke on Pharmaceutical Practice in France as seen on a visit to Lille arranged officially by the Franco-British Pharmaceutical Commission.

Regarding the control of poisons. *The Pharmaceutical Journal*, April 1, 1961, reported Mr. Drummond's observations thus:—



"Since 1903 there has been a system of inspection of pharmacies in France. Its functions are wide. The Act of 1903 orders inspection 'to ensure the application of the laws and regulations, to repress fraudulent medicaments and materials, and to verify the good quality of the products.' The Act provides for such inspection to take place at least once a year, and its scope extends to factories as well as pharmacies, to ensure that the conditions under which medicines are manufactured, stored and supplied are hygienic. The inspection is carried out by an inspector of health appointed under the pharmacy code. It is his duty to inspect the records required to be kept by the pharmacist. The prescription book is a professional secret. The poisons book is open only to the inspector of pharmacy. If it should be necessary for the police to examine the poisons book, such examination may take place only in the presence of the inspector of pharmacy.

In the poisons legislation and schedules the pattern corresponds roughly with that in Great Britain in that there is a Dangerous Drugs group, 'stupéfiants,' consisting of opium, morphine and cocaine. These are kept in a small locked cupboard, to which access is obtained by unlocking the door of a large poisons cupboard and further unlocking the door of the dangerous drugs cupboard inside the larger unit; the key is in the possession of the pharmacist. The requirements for prescriptions for Dangerous Drugs are very similar to those in Great Britain, except that under no circumstances may the supply be for a longer period than one week. Preparations for external use are exempt from these regulations. The register for Dangerous Drugs indicates more stringent regulations than those obtaining in England in that all purchases and all uses must be recorded immediately, whether on a prescription or in a preparation, so that a balance may be struck at intervals.

The rough equivalent of Schedule 4, a group comprising the barbiturates and sulphonamides, differs in that the prescription may be repeated unless it instructs to the contrary. It may not, however, be repeated inside the period covered by the directions; that is to say, if 30 tablets of one of the barbiturates are prescribed, with a nightly dose of one tablet, the prescription cannot be repeated until 30 days have elapsed. A further group, consisting of poisonous alkaloids and chemicals (with dosages in the range of 0.001 to 0.1 gm.), require the authority of the prescriber for repeating. The cortisone group comes within this schedule, though the external preparations of cortisone may be repeated without restriction. Where it is necessary, under the regulations, for the pharmacist to retain a prescription, he makes a copy of it for the customer on a special form. If the prescription is one that may be repeated, the copy is produced on each occasion and dated by the pharmacist. The reverse side of the copy states:

'If your pharmacist refuses to dispense certain medicaments without a prescription **DO NOT BE ANGRY (NE VOUS FACHEZ PAS)**. In fact, if you were taking these apparently harmless drugs without supervision, your health, or even your life, could be in danger. Only the doctor can say if these medicines should be prescribed for you. According to the law, the pharmacist must supervise the dispensing of these drugs, for that is his responsibility. Safeguard that responsibility—it is a guarantee of your well-being. Vitamin D in strong doses (Sterogyl 15, etc.), the sulphas, the barbiturates, etc., and in general all the products marked with a green square or a red square, should not be dispensed without authority. More anxious for your health and well-being than for what may or may not be done by others, a conscientious pharmacist will refuse to issue these drugs without a prescription or a copy. Try then to acknowledge his professional conscience. It is not without good reason that he refuses certain medicines, but for your own sake, and because of the laws which are enforced.'

## PETROCHEMICALS IN VICTORIA

In the section "Manufacturing Industry" of the *Victorian Year Book, 1961*, an account is given of the oil refining industry in Victoria, with particular reference to the refineries at Corio (Geelong) and Altona.

Mention is made in passing of the extensive use of high calorific value gas for the enrichment of the coal gas of town gas supplies, and to the rapidly increasing use of bottled liquefied petroleum gas for domestic and industrial uses.

The report then turns to the development of the petrochemical industry and states that—

The most important side effect of the establishment of large-scale refining capacity is that Victoria now has the nucleus of a petrochemical industry, the potentialities of which can hardly be over-estimated. Projects completed are the carbon black factory at Altona and the installation of sulphur recovery plants.

During 1961 five plants, constituting the largest petrochemical manufacturing complex in Australia, will be operating at Altona. The central unit will produce ethylene and butadiene. Other plants will give ethylene dichloride for the production of the versatile plastic polyvinyl chloride (P.V.C.) and styrene, a component of another series of plastics and of synthetic rubber.

At another plant polyethylene, the most important of all plastics will be produced.

At Geelong detergent alkylate for use in the soap and detergents industries will soon be in production.

These projects, representing a capital expenditure of £30 million, give a broad base upon which to develop chemical industry and associated secondary industries in Victoria.

## RADIO-ISOTOPES AND RADIATION IN ENTOMOLOGY

The International Atomic Energy Agency, Vienna, recently convened a symposium under the above title with the object of discussing and developing plans for wider use of radio-isotopes and radiation in the control of insect pests. The conference was held in Bombay and was reported in *Nature* (April 1, 1961) as follows:—

Twenty-five papers were discussed by delegates from the host country, India, Federal Republic of Germany, France, Italy, Pakistan, Philippines, United Kingdom, United States and U.S.S.R. The papers covered a pertinent range of topics, such as the use of irradiation as a direct means of disinfecting food products, as an indirect means by inducing sterility in male insects, and so interrupting reproduction in field populations, and the use of radioactive tracers in entomological and insect biochemical research. There was lively but constructive discussion, for example, in the respective merits of static radioactive materials and electrical machines as radiation sources. Through the kindness of the Indian Government the delegates visited the Atomic Energy Establishment and the new reactor at Trombay, where impressive facilities have been created for the peaceful applications of atomic energy. There are major agricultural and insect pest problems in the less-developed regions of the world in which irradiation and radio-isotope techniques can undoubtedly play a valuable part. Excellent facilities for the application of these techniques now exist in India, so that the symposium was timely and effective.



## THE CHEMISTRY OF LIVING CELLS

Sir Cyril Hinshelwood, F.R.S., recently gave a lecture "Aspects of the Chemistry of Living Cells" at King's College, London. The following abstract appeared in *The Journal of the Royal Institute of Chemistry*.

"Studies on enzyme chemistry or nucleic-acid structure gave valuable information on cell chemistry, but the chemistry of living cells could only be understood by examining the co-ordination of the processes within them. Experimentally, this involved measuring cell size and number, enzyme activities and concentration of cell constituents at intervals in the course of bacterial growth in simple media. From such experiments, evidence was derived for a view of the cell in which it is supposed that the formation of any constituent is governed by the amount of at least one other constituent, and that cell division occurs to maintain a more or less constant amount of a particular constituent. The average deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) content of a cell is in fact almost constant through the growth cycle. Ribonucleic acid appears to be present partly as a reserve for DNA synthesis and may also determine the growth rate.

If the cell operates in this way, a steady state, which is optimal for the conditions, is reached, and the cell should also adapt itself to changes in the medium. Thus an *Aerobacter* culture transferred from glucose to arabinose as the carbon source exhibits a long lag. The cell mass then increases rapidly and soon afterwards the cells multiply. The adaption to arabinose is readily lost unless serial sub-cultures have been made, when it appears to become more nearly permanent. An alternative way in which a culture in new conditions may be established is that the initial inoculum contains a few organisms which are already capable of growth, and the culture is established from these. Here there would be no variation in the mean cell weight. Examples of this mechanism are found in the development of resistance to some, but not all, antibiotics."

## PROTECTION AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS

The Committee on Poliomyelitis, World Health Organisation (W.H.O.), has recently issued its third report. In commenting on this *Nature*, February 18, 1961, said:

Since the last World Health Organisation specialist Committee on Poliomyelitis met in 1957 not only have inactivated poliovirus vaccines come into widespread use, but also live attenuated vaccines have been submitted to intensive study and, in some countries, have already been employed on a scale that could scarcely have been envisaged three years ago.

In most countries where inactivated vaccines have been widely used the protection obtained has been of the order expected on the basis of controlled field trials. Manufacturing and testing problems appear to have diminished with increasing experience, but recent attempts to manufacture polyvalent vaccines containing poliomyelitis antigen have raised some special problems. Experience with such multiple antigens is still too limited for their value to be assessed.

The safety of live poliomyelitis vaccines appears to have been satisfactorily demonstrated in a number of areas where they have been used on a large scale, and, in all except two of these areas, the incidence of poliomyelitis has fallen. It is still too soon, however, to evaluate the long-term effectiveness of live vaccines. Criteria for evaluating the safety and effectiveness of such vaccines are formulated in the report. In this connection, further research on virus markers and on the degree of viraemia produced by different strains is urgently needed. The capacity of the various strains to spread contacts in the community is also a matter needing investigation. The Committee proposed criteria for the selection of suitable strains and for grading

various strains of the three sets of vaccines in use. It also gave attention to the possible contamination of live poliovirus vaccines by simian viruses, and recommended the study of their pathogenicity and methods of differential inactivation.

The choice of inactivated or live virus vaccine for large-scale immunisation programmes will depend on the epidemiological, social and economic circumstances of the country concerned. The Committee examined the advantages and disadvantages of the two types of vaccine from these aspects, and suggested a number of considerations to be kept in mind by public health authorities when deciding which policy to adopt. Emphasis is laid on the importance of serological surveys and surveillance for the efficient conduct of immunisation programmes. Finally, attention is directed to the increasing prevalence of other enterovirus infections (Coxsackie and ECHO viruses) which cause a wide range of clinical manifestations sometimes resembling poliomyelitis. Continued research is needed in this field, especially to detect any increase in the severity of the clinical manifestations in special groups, for example, new-born infants.

## GRISEOFULVIN AND MYCOSES

Changes occurring in the areas affected by *Tinea capitis* after treatment with griseofulvin have been described by R. Degos and colleagues at a meeting of the Société Médicale des Hôpitaux de Paris. Hair samples showed a healthy proximal part and a distal part heavy with parasites. On the tenth day of therapy the non-infected portion was 3 mm. long, and on the 20th, 7 mm. long. In patients with trichophytic and microsporic infections, the healthy length measured 4 mm. on the 20th day. When the distance of the infected portion from the scalp was sufficient to enable the hair to be cut away, the antibiotic could be discontinued.

All but one of the 37 patients with favus due to *T.schoenleini* were cured without recurrence after three weeks of griseofulvin. One, who had been treated for 20 years without success, recovered from generalised favus after two months of the antibiotic.

In treating 80 patients with onychomycosis and other cutaneous infections, three weeks' therapy was necessary for superficial infections; but plantar and palmar mycoses required two to three months' treatment. Eczematous dermatitis also responded well to griseofulvin, but there were failures among patients with pityriasis versicolor and cutaneous candidiasis. Trichophytic onychomycosis, even of 40 years' duration, was cured within four to seven months.

Griseofulvin was given in adult doses of 1 gramme daily by mouth. Children received 0.75 g. daily at first, later reduced to 0.5 g. Tolerance was excellent, and no disturbances of the blood picture or renal function could be observed.—*Chemotherapy Review*, January 1961.

## THE CHEMISTRY OF HAIR

In an address to the Cosmetic Chemists, London, Professor C. S. Whewell discussed the chemistry and structure of hair and the changes it undergoes during bleaching and setting.

He said that though much experimental work had been done on wool, the general principles were applicable to both wool and hair.

Quantitative aspects, however, were specific to each fibre. Human hair was composed, he said, of cuticle, cortex, and sometimes medulla, the cortical cells being divided into fibrils and microfibrils. In wool there were two types of cell: ortho-cortex and para-cortex. In crimped fibre the ortho-cortex was on the outside and

the para-cortex on the inside of the crimp, the ortho-cortex being the more reactive.

The presence of pigment affected the physical properties of the fibres, the effect being probably due to cross linkages. Pigment granules from the hair could be isolated by boiling the hair with phenol and thioglycolic acid. The elastic characteristics of pigmented and unpigmented hair had been studied. The standard taken was the work required to stretch hair by 30 per cent. of its initial length. For black hair that was 1.49 units and for white 1.34, and the difference was statistically significant. Black fibres could be bleached by the use of hydrogen peroxide and an iron catalyst, but the process was difficult to control. Pigmented hair absorbed more iron than unpigmented.

Less degradation of hair occurred if the hair was thoroughly washed between the iron treatment and the bleaching, though there was always a danger of degradation following extended bleaching. Incorporation of formaldehyde in the iron treatment was useful.

In the relation between the reactivity of wool and its ability to take a permanent set it was important to recognise the different meanings attached to the words "permanent set." In all circumstances bond fission and bond building between long chains was essential. If hair were stretched 40 per cent., boiled in water for the necessary time, slacked off, and boiled in water, then any set produced had a final length greater than originally. If the set were plotted against setting time, the curve showed an initial period of super contraction prior to setting. It was suggested that the first stage was due to bond breaking, while the second stage arose from bond re-building and stabilising. That was still being studied. Professor Whewell concluded with an account of the effect of certain chemical treatments (e.g. oxidation) on setting. Recently tetra bis (hydroxyl methyl) phosphonium chloride and thiourea dioxide had been shown to be effective setting agents because of their reducing properties. Considerable interest was being shown in the absorption of cuprammonium hydroxide on hair. Hair treated in that way gave no X-ray photograph, and that suggested a change in structure of the hair.—Chemist & Druggist, February 11, 1961.

## PROBLEMS POSED BY A MODERN TOOTHPASTE

Manufacturing Chemist, March, 1961, reports:—

"The Stannous fluoride toothpaste *Crest*, developed by Procter and Gamble and the first to receive the endorsement of the American Dental Association, presented difficult cosmetic problems. The biggest headache was finding a flavour to mask the bitter, astringent note of the active ingredient. Mint oils proved unsatisfactory, and after many tests a blend of wintergreen, cassia and anise was chosen. The flavour was well liked, especially by children.

Another problem, according to D. S. Barrie, writing in the *American Perfumer* (1960, (12) 33), was finding a sudsing agent. Alkyl sulphate is believed responsible for the 'orange juice reaction,' the bitter taste akin to that which orange juice sometimes produces immediately after brushing the teeth. It was overcome in *Crest* by combining monoglyceride sulphonate with alkyl sulphate; this blend is particularly good for toothpaste because it produces a quick but lasting foam.

The first binder used was gum tragacanth, but it was found that by using carboxymethyl cellulose as the binder, the taste and odour of the toothpaste were improved. Later *Veegum* (colloidal magnesium aluminium silicate) was added to improve the ribbon texture. In choosing a polishing agent it was found that calcium carbonate and dicalcium phosphate quickly precipitated

stannous fluoride; then it was found that calcium pyrophosphate was compatible with the fluoride.

It is clear that the formulation of this effective anti-decay dentifrice was not just a matter of adding stannous fluoride to a conventional recipe. The product had to be completely reformulated."

## HERB CULTIVATION IN HUNGARY

The *Manufacturing Chemist*, February, 1961, gave the following account of recent progress in the cultivation of medicinal herbs in Hungary:—

"Commercial cultivation of medicinal herbs was started by Hungarian farmers at the end of the last century, and today production in co-operative and State farms is increasing year by year. Both the wild and the cultivated herbs are processed by a co-operative company, 'Herbaria,' and the products are now being exported to some 25 countries.

The collection and introduction, cultivation and improvement of herbal plants is the work of the Institute for Research on Medicinal Plants, which was founded in 1915. Besides carrying out agricultural research, the Institute is developing machines and implements for the mechanisation of the industry. The Director of the Institute, Mr. Tetenyi, has reorganised its work and has secured a 200-acre farm for field experiments.

Plant introductions have been very successful, and the cultivation of French lavender and English spearmint has considerably increased the exports of essential oils. Of all the medicinal products, three most important are ergot, opium and the camomile.

Formerly wild ergot was laboriously collected in the rye fields, and this made it scarce and expensive. Large scale production became possible through the work of one of the research workers of the Institute, Dr. Bekecsy, who demonstrated that rye can be infected artificially by inoculating the plant at the time of inflorescence with the spores of the ergot fungus, using a hypodermic needle. This, too, was rather laborious, so he next produced a machine for treating whole heads of rye in the field. It consisted simply of two parallel rolls, one rubber-covered and the other having sharp teeth. The teeth were dipped into the inoculant and several ears were infected simultaneously by drawing the heads of corn between the rolls. The prototype machine was hand-operated, but a motorised machine is now being developed.

*Camilla hungarica* is a Hungarian drug with a world-wide reputation because of its high active material content, due to the very favourable climate. The wild camomile grows over vast areas; it can be cultivated even on poor, sodic soils and also in rotation with rice. A suitable harvester has not yet been found. In the U.S.A. there is a harvester for pyrethrum, which is a similar crop, though much taller than camomile, and so is easier to cut and harvest. No doubt a suitable machine for the camomile will be found and two prototypes are already under test.

*Solannum aviculare* is a new plant recently used for the production of medicinal hormones; it was introduced by the Institute and its cultivation is being extended. The seedlings are planted with tractor-drawn implements on which the operators sit.

*Digitalis lanata* is cultivated extensively.

Although many drugs are produced synthetically, natural substances produced from herbs are indispensable, and increasing demands can only be met by large-scale production. The Hungarians realise that mechanisation of cultivation and harvesting are essential for the development of the herb industry.

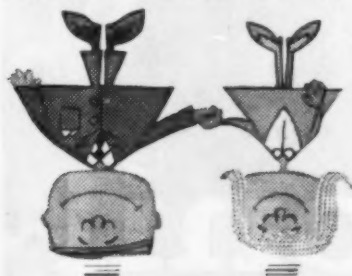
**YOUR CUSTOMERS ARE GOING TO ADD PLURAVIT TO THEIR DIET!**



*"Sam and Mary are a happy couple full of bounce and pep..."*

**TIE-IN YOUR ADVERTISING WITH PLURAVIT TV SPOTS**

If you would like a stereo of our little bouncing friends—drop a line to the Advertising Division, Sydney. A "Sam and Mary" stereo will be forwarded by return mail. Two sizes available: 1½" or 2½" in depth—specify size required.



And why shouldn't they be! As the "stars" of the Nyal PLURAVIT TV commercials (being telecast NOW in your state) they're doing a wonderful job, persuading your customers to ADD PLURAVIT to their diet, whenever they "slow down . . . fast."

But the wonderful work that Sam and Mary are doing for you on TV is but part of the PLURAVIT promotion story.

In addition to year-round TV advertising, PLURAVIT is being "read about" in full-page colour advertisements in The "Australian Women's Weekly" and "Woman's Day."

Supporting the penetration of these national women's magazines into provincial areas is a nation-wide, "spot" radio campaign, using both recorded and straight radio announcer advertisements.

Now, not only have you the best formula, backed by the well-known Nyal name;

the best packaging; and the best point-of-sale merchandising material; you also have the best all-round Advertising.

Add all this to the already-proven benefits of supporting NYAL — "Chemists' Only" distribution; long profit; free goods; returning customers; and you have mighty convincing reasons why PLURAVIT should be on display in your pharmacy, all the time: why PLURAVIT should be ready, on the "tip-of-the-tongue," whenever a customer asks about multi-vitamins; why PLURAVIT, and the complete NYAL Vitamin range, should always be in ample supply.

**NYAL PLURAVIT**

N134.61



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**Introduced by WINTHROP**

10 years' clinical investigation of a new biguanide has resulted in the release of VIRONIL [N', N'-anhydrobis ( $\beta$ -hydroxyethyl) biguanide hydrochloride] as the first ever, orally effective anti-viral synthetic.

VIRONIL inhibits the growth of a number of viruses causing commonly encountered infections. Its effect on these viruses can be constantly reproduced.

VIRONIL will play its most useful role, either therapeutically or prophylactically, against 'flu, which contributes so much to morbidity and absenteeism. To you, VIRONIL provides the opportunity to offer a new form of therapy to your cus-

tomers... *not only as treatment for the patient, but as a preventative also for each member of the family when the diagnosis is virus\* infection!*

VIRONIL is readily absorbed after oral administration, and has a very high margin of safety. *There are no known contraindications.*

VIRONIL does not build up a lasting immunity. It should be taken when an outbreak of 'flu occurs.

VIRONIL is a revolutionary advance into previously unknown territory. Because of its importance to the community from the social as well as economic viewpoint, VIRONIL will receive heavy direct mail and

journal promotion. In addition, VIRONIL will be promoted to industry; the health and education departments in every State, particularly during the winter months.

VIRONIL—a valuable agent with which to combat influenza and other virus diseases—is available in bottles of 48 tablets. Ask your Winthrop representative for more complete technical data; take advantage, also, of the attractive introductory offer; be first to offer this first ever, oral anti-viral synthetic.

## Vironil

\*See indications.



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relieves

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COLDS  
MEASLES  
CHICKENPOX  
HERPES ZOSTER

# Vironil

WINTHROP

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57.4.61



## GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL

### Approved Names

[Supp. 1 to Pamphlet of March 1961]

Approved Names are devised or selected by the British Pharmacopoeia Commission, and the intention is that if any of the drugs to which these Approved Names are applied should eventually be described in the British Pharmacopoeia the Approved Name should be its official title.

The issue of an Approved Name does not imply that the substance will necessarily be included in the British Pharmacopoeia or that the Commission is prepared to recommend the use of the substance in medicine.

Approved Names are adopted on the advice that they are free from conflict with trade marks registered in Great Britain and Northern Ireland. In some instances the names, other than the chemical names, appearing in the second column are applied to preparations of the substance; they also include some registered trade marks.

### Supplementary List, May 1961

Approved Name	Other Names
Amitriptyline	3-(3-Dimethylaminopropylidene)-1:2:4:5-dibenzocyclohepta-1:4-diene Tryptizol is the hydrochloride
Chlophedianol	1- <i>o</i> -Chlorophenyl-3-dimethylamino-1-phenylpropan-1-ol Detigon is the hydrochloride
Chlormezanone	2- <i>p</i> -Chlorophenyltetrahydro-3-methyl-1:3-thiazin-4-one 1:1-dioxide Trancopal
Chlorquinol	A mixture of the chlorinated products of 8-hydroxyquinoline containing about 65 per cent. of 5:7-dichloro-8-hydroxyquinoline Quixalin
Cyclopenthiiazide	6-Chloro-3:4-dihydro-3-cyclopentylmethyl-7-sulphamoylbenzo-1:2:4-thiadiazine 1:1-dioxide Navidrex
Cyproheptadine	1-(1:2:5:6-Dibenzocycloheptatrienylidene)-4-methylpiperidine Periactin is the hydrochloride
Dextrothyroxine	<i>D</i> - $\alpha$ -Amino- $\beta$ -[4-(4-hydroxy-3:5-di-iodophenoxy)-3:5-di-iodophenyl]propionic acid Choloxin is the sodium salt
Emylcamate	1-Ethyl-1-methylpropyl carbamate Striatran
Ethamivan	<i>NN</i> -Diethylvanillamide Vandid
Ethebenecid	<i>p</i> -Diethylsulphamoylbenzoic acid Urelim
Hexadimethrine Bromide	Poly-( <i>NN</i> ' <i>N</i> ' <i>N</i> '-tetramethyl- <i>N</i> -trimethylenhexamethylenedi-ammonium dibromide) Polybrene
Homochlorcyclizine	1-( <i>p</i> -Chlorobenzhydryl)-4-methylhomopiperazine
Hydrargaphen	Phenylmercury 2:2'-dinaphthylmethane-3:3'-disulphonate Penotrane
Interferon	A protein formed by the interaction of animal cells with viruses capable of conferring on animal cells resistance to virus infection
Iophendylate	Ethyl 10- <i>p</i> -iodophenylundecanoate Ethiodan; Myodil

### Approved Name

Methamphazone

Methyclothiazide

Morazone

Noxythiolin

Phenoxypropazine

Phentermine

Phenyltoloxamine

Pivazide

Polynoxylin

Propatylnitrate

Pseudoephedrine

Sorbide Nitrate

Viptyrium Embonate

Xanthocillin

### Other Names

4-Amino-6-methyl-2-phenyl-3-pyridazone  
6-Chloro-3-chloromethyl-3:4-dihydro-2-methyl-7-sulphamoylbenzo-1:2:4-thiadiazine 1:1-dioxide  
Enduron  
2:3-Dimethyl-4-(3-methyl-2-phenylmorpholinomethyl)-1-phenylpyrazol-5-one  
*N*-Hydroxymethyl-*N*'-methylthiourea  
(1-Methyl-2-phenoxyethyl)hydrazine  
Drazine is the hydrogen maleate  $\alpha\alpha$ -Dimethylphenethylamine  
Duromine (an ion-exchange resin complex)  
*o*-Benzylphenyl 2-dimethylaminoethyl ether  
*N*-Benzyl-*N*'-pivaloylhydrazine  
Tersavid  
Poly[methylenedi(hydroxymethyl)urea]  
Anaflex  
1:1:1-Trisnitratomethylpropane  
Etrynit; Gina  
(+)-2-Methylamino-1-phenylpropan-1-ol (a stereoisomer of ephedrine)  
1:4:3:6-Dianhydrosorbitol dintrate  
6-Dimethylamino-2-[2-(2:5-dimethyl-1-phenyl-3-pyrrolyl)vinyl]-1-methylquinolinium embonate (Embonic acid is adopted as the trivial name for 4:4'-methylenebis-(3-hydroxynaphthalene-2-carboxylic acid))  
Vanquin  
Antibiotics obtained from the mycelium of *Penicillium notatum* (Xanthocillin X is 2:3-Diisocyano-1:4-di(*p*-hydroxyphenyl)buta-1:3-diene)

### INDEX TO THE SUPPLEMENTARY LIST

#### Proprietary Name

Anaflex  
Choloxin  
Detigon  
Drazine  
Duromine  
Enduron  
Ethiodan  
Etrynit  
Gina  
Myodil  
Navidrex  
Penotrane  
Periactin  
Polybrene

Quixalin  
Striatran  
Tersavid  
Trancopal  
Tryptizol  
Urelim  
Vandid  
Vanquin

#### Approved Name

Polynoxylin  
Dextrothyroxine  
Chlophedianol  
Phenoxypropazine  
Phentermine  
Methyclothiazide  
Iophendylate  
Propatylnitrate  
Propatylnitrate  
Iophendylate  
Cyclopenthiiazide  
Hydrargaphen  
Cyproheptadine  
Hexadimethrine  
Bromide  
Chlorquinol  
Emylcamate  
Pivazide  
Chlormezanone  
Amitriptyline  
Ethebenecid  
Ethamivan  
Viptyrium  
Embonate

Communications relating to Approved Names should be addressed to The Secretary, British Pharmacopoeia Commission, General Medical Council Office, 44 Hallam Street, London, W.1.

# MEDICAL SECTION

The Journal has pleasure in continuing a new feature this month. Medical notes will be contributed monthly by Dr. J. E. Aldred, who is a graduate in medicine and pharmacy.

By training and experience the pharmaceutical chemist is aware of the limitations imposed legally and ethically in relation to prescribing and treatment.

Authoritative knowledge of symptoms and treatment of common ailments however can be of very great value to chemist and customer alike, and can often aid him in reaching a decision as to whether a person should be directed to seek urgent medical advice.

The series will include articles on:

1. Common Diseases and Their Symptoms.
2. Current Trends in Treatment.
3. Therapeutic Notes.
4. Extracts from Medical History.
5. Topical Notes.

## COMMON DISEASES AND EVALUATION OF SYMPTOMATOLOGY

### ARTICLE No. 2—CHOLECYSTITIS

By J. E. Aldred, M.B., B.S., F.P.S.

Cholecystitis is a term which means inflammation of the gall-bladder.

#### Introductory Remarks on Structure and Function

The gall-bladder is a pear-shaped sac lying under cover of the liver and projecting into the peritoneal cavity. It is approximately 3 to 4 inches in length. Its duct, termed the cystic duct, joins with the common hepatic duct from the liver to form the common bile duct which enters the small bowel in the vicinity of the duodenum and being sometimes distended just before its termination to constitute the ampulla of Vater, and into this the duct or ducts of the pancreas open.

Although in many cases where the gall-bladder has been removed—cholecystectomy—we find little or no digestive disturbance, experimental researches suggest that it is by no means functionless and that it plays a valuable part in the physiology of the biliary system. Briefly, these functions may be noted as:—

#### 1. Concentration of Bile.

Experiments have shown that the gall-bladder rapidly absorbs water from the bile, concentrating the bile within the space of a few hours to approximately one-tenth of its former bulk.

#### 2. Function as a Reservoir.

Secretion of bile from the liver is continuous and from 20 oz. to 30 oz. may be secreted in the course of 24 hours. Because of its ability to concentrate this secretion and in effect greatly reduce the volume, the gall-bladder, in spite of its small size, is an adequate reservoir for the bile. This it stores in the intervals of digestion, pouring it forth into the duodenum as required.

#### 3. Gall-bladder.

The gall-bladder, by concentration and "elastic expansion," protects the small intrahepatic ducts from distension when the sphincter at the lower end of the common duct is contracted. It thus regulates pressure in the biliary system.

#### 4. Discharges Bile into the Duodenum.

This function is governed by a reciprocal nervous mechanism between the sphincter of the common duct and the gall-bladder. The sphincter relaxes coincidentally with contraction of the gall-bladder and allows expulsion of bile. This function may occur as a result

of the presence of fats in the duodenum.

Inasmuch as the gall-bladder and cystic duct may be regarded as a vermiform muscular tube, it is analogous to the appendix. The course of inflammatory change in the gall-bladder may in many respects from a pathological standpoint be compared to that in the appendix and in each case progress of their diseases is equally liable to be modified by obstruction of their orifices.

In the gall-bladder the cystic duct may be occluded during the course of acute cholecystitis, thus aggravating the condition, or it may be occluded as a primary event, that is, by impaction of a calculus. Thus two processes may be recognised, acute inflammation and obstruction, often distinct in origin, sometimes unassociated throughout their course, but often combined and coadjutant.

Cholecystitis may occur with or without the presence of gall stones. In most instances it is due to infection which may gain access from the blood stream or lymphatics or from the intestine via the biliary ducts. Some authorities believe infection may be derived from the pancreas following pancreatitis.

#### The Symptoms and Signs

Acute cholecystitis, as with acute appendicitis, has as its presenting symptom pain, usually in this case severe pain arising in or principally localised to the right hypochondriac region below the level of the right rib margin. However, the mere existence of pain in this region does not diagnose cholecystitis. A leaking duodenal ulcer or hepatitis may produce pain here and more rarely one needs to exclude appendicitis, renal pain and diaphragmatic pleurisy.

The pain of cholecystitis varies in intensity according to the presence or absence of a calculus or calculi attempting to pass along the cystic duct.

The pain is acute, severe and the most constant symptom. It may radiate to the angle of the right scapula and less frequently to the right shoulder; that is to say simply, it can be felt in regions on the back of the body as well as the front.

Secondly, vomiting, which is a variable feature. It may be slight in severity or only nausea be felt in the absence of calculi and peritonitis. If either or both of

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Breathe easier, feel better, lose that "tired-all-over" feeling with FEBS! Available only at your chemist.



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"Strepsils," "Tussils" and "Fenox"

• Reproduction of 8" x 2 cols. advt. for Women's Weekly



these are present, there may be constant and distressing vomiting or retching.

Thirdly, pyrexia: Fever is usually not high, being usually 99 deg.-100 deg., but may be as high as 103 deg., depending on the virulence of the infection. The pulse is of no specific diagnostic value.

Fourthly, local tenderness over the gall-bladder is usually a constant feature. A sign based on this tenderness is called Murphy's sign. If gentle pressure is exerted in this region and the patient instructed to take a deep breath, the gall-bladder descends on to the palpating fingers and if inflamed the pain produced will cause the patient to catch his breath. When the inflammation has spread to adjacent structures there is usually some rigidity in the right upper quadrant of the abdominal parietes and this protects the inflamed area rendering it difficult to assess underlying tenderness.

Frequently when there is no muscular rigidity one can feel the rounded fundus of the gall-bladder projecting below the lower margin of the liver. Usually the swelling is small, but may be of considerable size. An enlarged gall-bladder projects downwards and towards the umbilicus and constitutes a rounded swelling which moves with respiration and almost always lies in close relation to the anterior abdominal wall.

In cases where the enlarged gall-bladder is situated low on the right side it can approach the region of the right iliac fossa and the signs produced be similar to other conditions arising in that region, particularly appendicitis. It is this variation and departure from what is accepted as "typical" in the way of symptoms that should be stressed, since this again raises the question of differential diagnosis.

Fifthly, jaundice. Again this is a variable feature. It is not usual in cases of simple cholecystitis nor is it the rule even when gall-stones are present. The history of jaundice occurring after an attack of acute abdominal pain would suggest the previous impaction or passage of a calculus in one of the bile ducts.

We have not mentioned special methods of investigation of these cases; that is to say, employing biochemical or related tests or radiography. These will be evaluated appropriately in subsequent articles.

Summarising then, the symptoms of pain below the level of the right ribs, nausea or vomiting, some fever and the sign of local tenderness beneath the right ribs is consistent with acute inflammation of the gall-bladder or acute cholecystitis. But again, these signs and symptoms do not guarantee such a diagnosis.

In cases of cholecystitis confusion occurs most commonly with cases of inflamed or leaking duodenal ulcer or appendicitis.

In the case of a duodenal ulcer which is threatening to perforate and which has caused a periduodenitis, the local findings may be similar to those of cholecystitis with local peritonitis. A careful inquiry into the history may distinguish the two. The previous history of post-prandial pain occurring one or two hours after meals and which is relieved by further eating, milk drinks or "antacids" and the statement by a patient that he has had "water brash" point to duodenal ulcer.

In appendicitis the site of the localised—not referred—pain is in the right iliac region. In the cholecystitis attack it is the right hypochondrium. If there is a swelling which can be felt, its continuity with or distinction from the liver is of prime importance. In some cases, especially the obese with a rather low-lying inflamed gall-bladder, accompanied by local peritonitis and rigidity, a definite differentiation from appendicitis with local abscess is almost impossible before operation. It has been recorded that both diseases have occurred simultaneously.

Although all types of people may suffer from cholecystitis, used in its widest sense, it is fairly commonly seen in a group characterised by the five F's; that is to say, the "fair, fat, fertile, female of forty."

In the succeeding article we will discuss chronic cholecystitis, cholelithiasis and give some notes on treatment and methods of investigation.

## THE SCHOLAR AND THE RESEARCH SCIENTIST

The following extracts were taken from a talk given to the 1960 Freshman Class at Yale University by Dr. Edmund S. Morton of Yale. I wonder how many of them knew what he was talking about?

"The world does not much like curiosity. The world says that curiosity killed a cat. The world dismisses curiosity by calling it idle, or MERE idle, curiosity—even though curious persons are seldom idle. Parents do their best to extinguish curiosity in their children, because it makes life difficult to be faced every day with a string of unanswerable questions about what makes fire hot or why grass grows, or to have to halt junior's investigations before they end in explosion and sudden death. . . . Within the University they go on asking their questions and trying to find the answers. In the eyes of a scholar that is mainly what a University is for. It is a place where the world's hostility to curiosity can be defied. . . .

"All this does not mean that the answers which scholars find to their questions have no consequences. They may have enormous consequences; they may completely alter the character of human life. But the consequences seldom form the reason for asking the questions or pursuing the answers. It is true that scholars can be put to work answering questions for the sake of the consequences, as thousands are working now, for example, in search of a cure for cancer. But this is not the primary function of the scholar. For the scholar the consequences are usually incidental to the satisfaction of curiosity. Even for the medical scholar, the desire to stamp out a dreaded disease may be a less powerful motive than the desire to find out about the nature of living matter. Similarly Einstein did not wish to create an atomic bomb or to harness atomic energy. He simply wanted to find out about energy and matter. . . .

"Since so many respectable people assure us that they have found the truth, it does not sound like a dangerous thing to look for. But it is. The search for it has again and again overturned institutions and beliefs of long standing, in science, in religion and in politics. It is easy enough to see today that these past revolutions brought great benefits to mankind. It was less easy to see the benefits while the revolutions were taking place, especially if you happened to be quite satisfied with things the way they were before. Similarly it is not always easy today to see that the satisfaction of a scholar's curiosity is worth the disruption of society that may result from it. The search for truth is, and always has been, a subversive activity. And scholars have learned that they cannot engage in it without an occasional fight. . . .

"A second quality that makes a scholar has no apparent relation to the first and yet is inseparably connected to it. It is a compulsion to communicate. A scholar is driven by a force as strong as his curiosity, that compels him to tell the world things he has learned. He cannot rest with learning something; he has to tell about it. Scholarship begins in curiosity, but it ends in communication. And though scholars may in a university take refuge from the world, they also acknowledge responsibility to the world, the responsibility to communicate freely and fully everything that they discover within the walls of their sanctuary. The search for truth needs no justification, and when a man thinks he has found any part of it, he cannot and ought not to be silent. The world may sometimes not care to listen, but the scholar must keep telling it until he has succeeded in communicating. . . .

"Communication is not merely the desire and the responsibility of the scholar; it is his discipline, the proving ground where he tests his findings against criticism. Without communication his pursuit of truth withers into eccentricity. He necessarily spends much of his time alone, in the library or the laboratory, looking for the answers to his questions. But he needs to be rubbing constantly against other minds. He needs to be tested, probed and pushed around. He needs to be made to explain himself. Only when he has expressed himself, only when he has communicated his thoughts, can he be sure that he is thinking clearly."

—"Drug and Cosmetic Industry," February, 1961.

# Radioactive Isotopes

(The accompanying illustrations are provided by courtesy of Australian News and Information Bureau)

The extent to which radioactive isotopes are used in medicine in Australia has increased in recent years at a rate almost as remarkable as are the uses of the isotopes themselves.

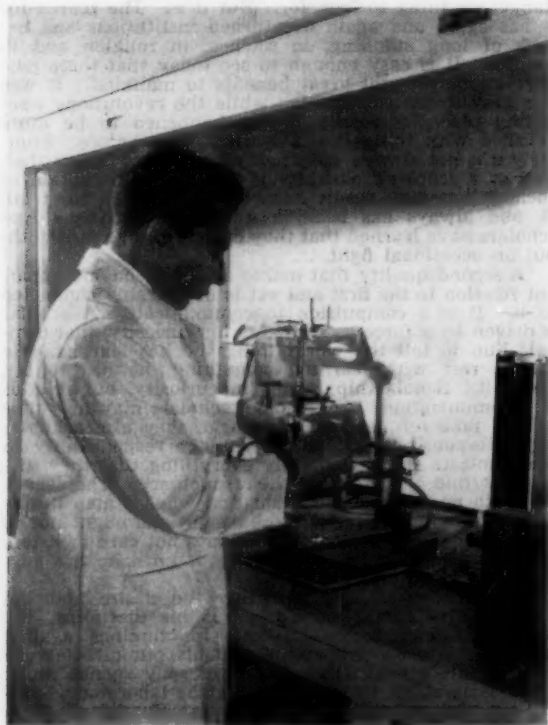
In the Commonwealth X-ray and Radium Laboratory, an inconspicuous office building at the upper end of Lonsdale Street, Melbourne, it seems a far cry today from the first tentative imports of radioactive isotopes made by it in 1946. The world had then just begun to put to peaceful uses the nuclear energy which a year previously had devastated Hiroshima and Nagasaki. By September, 1947, regular fortnightly shipments of one radioactive isotope, phosphorus-32, had begun to arrive. This came in one form only, for one treatment purpose, and by the end of the year 20 patients in various Australian hospitals had been treated.

In the year ending June 30, 1960, 367 shipments of radio-isotopes for medical purposes were imported by the Laboratory and from these shipments it dispensed and issued 7298 individual patient doses for use throughout Australia. Doses have more than doubled in number in the past five years.

Today shipments of radioactive isotopes for medical purposes come in week after week, principally from Great Britain and the United States. Six isotopes in 17 different forms are available as a matter of routine

for a wide range of medical diagnostic tests and treatments. As the production of radio-isotopes by the Australian Atomic Energy Commission is developed, some of the isotopes at present imported will be available from this Australian source and from it additional types of radio-isotopes whose importation has not been practicable will be available for use for medical purposes.

Mr. D. J. Stevens, Director of the X-Ray and Radium Laboratory (a section of the Commonwealth Department of Health), will not even hazard a guess at the volume of medical isotopes the Laboratory is likely to be handling in another five years.



Glass ampoules of radio-isotopes being heat-sealed at the dispensing room of the Commonwealth X-Ray and Radium Laboratory, Melbourne, Victoria.



Demonstration of the equipment used on patients at the Royal Melbourne Hospital to measure the activity of the thyroid gland, after a small drink of radio-active iodine. Similar units are in use in other public hospitals in Australia.

The essential facts about radioactive isotopes are not as mysterious and incomprehensible as they sound. The advent of atomic energy put a new tool into the hands of the medical profession, in that it made it possible to impart the property of radioactivity to the atoms of a wide range of elements. Previously the doctors had available only the naturally occurring radioactive elements, such as radium. This new ability to impart artificial radioactivity to a variety of elements, which can be converted to compounds in liquid and solid form, made it easier to apply radiation for treatment purposes to other organs and tissues. Radio-isotopes of iodine, phosphorus and gold are used in this way. Radioactive iodine (iodine-131) is used in the treatment of thyroid disorders, including some cancers of the thyroid. The thyroid gland concentrates any iodine in the diet and if a patient is given a drink of radioactive iodine, the radioactive isotope concentrates in the thyroid gland. There the radiation it gives off carries out its treatment role. One form of radioactive phosphorus (phosphorus-32), because it tends to concentrate in the blood-forming organs, has proved valuable in the treatment of some types of disease of the blood. Radioactive phosphorus in another form and

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radioactive gold (gold-198) are used in the treatment of certain conditions associated with advanced cancers.

The other side of the picture is the use of radio-isotopes in medical diagnosis. When a very small quantity of a specific radioactive isotope is taken into the body, the amount of that isotope taken up or used by a given organ or tissue can be employed by the doctor to deter-



As part of safety precautions an officer of the Laboratory checks the rubber gloves on her hands with a geiger counter, for possible radio-active contamination. At right an officer is changing his shoes before leaving the dispensing room.

mine the efficiency of the organ or tissue. By way of example, if a patient is given a drink containing a minute amount of radioactive iodine, it is possible over the next 24 to 48 hours to determine the manner in which the thyroid gland uses this iodine. This is done by measuring, with a Geiger counter placed above the throat over the thyroid gland, the small amount of radiation given off by the radio-active iodine. In this way the doctor can determine whether the thyroid gland is under-active, normal or over-active in its function.

In like manner, the radioactive isotopes of iron and chromium may be used to determine the rate at which red blood cells are removed from the blood.

Elaborate procedures are adopted to ensure that radioactive isotopes in medicines will be used both usefully and safely. Doctors and hospitals do not just decide to "try" a radio-isotope on the offchance that it may be of some value. There is an established nation-wide policy under which radioactive isotopes may be used in certain precise circumstances. This policy is determined by a committee of physicians, pathologists, radio-

therapists and radiological physicists, known as the Standing Committee on Radio-Isotopes. These men, each eminent in his calling, and acting in an honorary capacity, are a committee of the National Health and Medical Research Council.

In the several States, representing the Standing Committee, is a small committee of specialists with similar expert qualifications, known as the Therapeutic Trials Committee. Their responsibility is to examine individual requests for radio-isotopes for patients in their State. Through the work of these committees, it is established that radio-isotopes will be used on patients only by those with the necessary special experience and qualifications and in places where proper equipment and facilities are available.

Most of the radio-isotopes the X-ray and Radium Laboratory procures for medical purposes come, at present, from the Radiochemical Centre at Amersham, England, which is a part of the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority. The Radiochemical Centre prepares the special compounds from "targets" which have been "cooked" in the neutron beams of a reactor for periods of a few days to many weeks, depending on the particular material to be activated. The shipments of radio-isotopes are flown to Melbourne in special packages by Qantas and B.O.A.C. The isotopes are in cardboard outer boxes and the small glass bottles containing the liquid are hermetically sealed in a canister about the size of a jam tin. The tin is packed at the centre



Dispensing room at the Commonwealth X-Ray and Radium Laboratory. At right an officer is dispensing radio-active solutions, another officer (centre) is checking the patient doses which have been dispensed, and at left a bottle containing the radio-active solution is being sealed, prior to packing and despatch.

of the outer cardboard box. The sealed tin may, in some cases, have a lining of lead up to an inch thick.

In the Melbourne Laboratory the can is removed and opened and the glass bottle, containing less than one ounce of liquid, is placed behind a lead protective screen.

The staff wear surgical-type rubber gloves and white laboratory coats. These are to ensure that workers do not contaminate the skin of their hands or their clothes with radioactive isotopes. The gloves and coats are worn only in this special dispensing room and they are carefully checked after use for traces of radio-activity.

It is important that traces of radioactive isotopes should not be carried to other parts of the Laboratory, where interference might be caused to the operation of

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apparatus used for measuring very low levels of radioactivity. Shoes are provided which are worn only in the dispensing room and, in fact, never leave that room.

A typical shipment of a bulk supply of radio-isotopes is 200 millicuries of radioactive iodine (iodine-131). The 1-ounce bottle which contains the solution is only about half full, but it will provide a week's supply for the whole of Australia. The solution is withdrawn from its bottle, diluted with distilled water, and then dispensed for individual patients. Some doses may be of 50 millicuries; others 6, 8 or 10 millicuries. These will be for treatment purposes. For diagnostic purposes the doses will be as low as one-two-hundredth of a millicurie.

However, the dispensing is not straightforward. The activity of radioactive isotopes decreases spontaneously with time. With iodine-131, the amount of activity decreases to half in eight days. The half strength remaining will decrease by a further half in the next eight days, and so on. This period of eight days is known as the half-life. For radioactive phosphorus the half-life is 14.3 days. The amount of radioactive isotopes put into the patient's dose must therefore be adjusted to be correct on the day of use. Thus, if a dose of 8 millicuries of radio-iodine is required for a patient at 10 a.m. on Wednesday, the amount that must be put into the bottle at 2 p.m. on the Monday before is 9.4 millicuries.

Interstate shipments are sent by air freight, the doctor or the hospital having been advised in advance of the despatch arrangements.

Again the radio-isotopes must be meticulously packaged to ensure safety in transport.

Importing radio-isotopes for medical purposes cost the Commonwealth nearly £10,000 in 1959-1960, plus £450 to cover air freighting within Australia.

Neither patient, doctor nor hospital pays either for the radio-isotopes or for the service provided. The cost is met by the Commonwealth Government, through the Commonwealth Department of Health and the National Welfare Fund.

## PRESCRIPTION REQUIREMENTS FOR PHENACETIN PREPARATIONS IN SWEDEN

We are indebted to Mr. T. S. Booth, A.U.A., for a translation of an article which appeared recently in a Sweden newspaper under the caption, "Tablets on prescription were sold free for one day."

The newspaper article indicated that the Minutes of the Royal Medical Council as soon as they were approved became official Acts.

It goes on to describe what occurred when a decision was made by the Council that preparations containing phenacetin should, in future, be available only on medical prescriptions. The public was advised by radio, prior to the official circulation of the Minutes, and as a result there was a buying orgy.

The Sweden newspaper quotes a spokesman for the Pharmaceutical Council who said it would have been better if the chemists could have been informed of the restriction before the public. However, one had to take the hoarding of phenacetin tablets which took place, calmly. Commenting on the misuse of medical preparations, the author of the article states that included in the preparations now subjected to restriction were some of the most commonly used remedies for headaches and other similar pains.

It had been shown that many people had used these remedies for long periods, whereas they were only intended for occasional use.

At a recent conference of the Medical Council it was asserted evidence was brought forward to show that the use of phenacetin preparations for a long period could produce serious damage. In Sweden, it was stated, serious damage to kidneys had occurred. This conclusion was reached after the question had been considered at a conference of specialists convened by the Council.

## TELEVISION AND EPILEPSY

In a communication to "The Lancet" three doctors drew attention to epileptic attacks precipitated by watching television.

Since publication of the letter there have been a number of other communications. Several of these are published in the issue of February 18, 1961.

Dr. M. Fischer-Williams reports that at a meeting of the E.E.G. Society a paper was presented giving details of 14 cases.

The following points were brought up:

1. Epileptic attacks are not uncommon whilst watching television, but probably rarer whilst watching cinema performances.
2. Attacks more frequent whilst adjusting the controls.
3. The frequency range of the flicker-rate and the intensity of light stimulus are important factors.
4. Auditory stimulation may play an additional role in precipitating attacks.

Dr. T. B. Madden reported the case of a 16-year-old boy who had a severe grand-mal type seizure while watching television.

The boy was known to have been an epileptic since the age of 12, but all his previous attacks were minor affairs and no clonic contractions.

He had been relatively free from attacks while taking phenobarbitone. His mother reported that in the past two years he had had only three other epileptic attacks, all while watching television.

Dr. J. M. Garvie said that within 12 months he had seen in a general paediatric clinic two children who had had major epileptic fits when, and only when, they were watching television.

He had assumed these were due to flicker, although this assumption was perhaps rather facile in the absence of E.E.G. confirmation.

For some time he had tentatively advised that children suffering from one of the acute infectious diseases which might be connected with encephalitis should not watch television during the danger period.

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# Narcotic Statistics

The report of the Permanent Central Opium Board to the Economic and Social Council for the year 1960 contains valuable statistical information concerning the production and consumption of narcotic drugs for the year 1959.

The following details have been extracted:—

**Raw Opium:** Production reached 1098 tons in 1959, the highest since 1953, when it amounted to 1295 tons. In the intervening period it varied between 714 and 939 tons, the average being 805 tons.

Total utilisation of opium, after rising from 769 tons in 1956 to 989 tons in 1957, receded to 952 tons in 1958 and to 898 tons in 1959.

Licit quasi- and non-medical use of opium is definitely on the decline.

**Coca Leaves:** The production of coca leaves has practically ceased outside of South America and, so far as the Opium Board is aware, Peru, Bolivia and Colombia are the only producing countries of any importance. Total production for all countries for 1959 is estimated at 11,251 tons.

The amount of coca leaves used for medical purposes is comparatively small, namely, 259 tons in 1959, or 2 per cent. of the total production. The greater part of the leaves harvested are chewed by inhabitants of the Andean region of South America.

## Manufactured Drugs

**Morphine:** Over the past three years the production of morphine has remained virtually constant: 109 tons in 1957, 112 tons in 1958 and 108 tons in 1959, but at a substantially higher level than during the preceding triennium, when average annual production was 87 tons.

**Diacetylmorphine:** Production and consumption have both continued to decrease; the number of countries consuming 1 kg. or more fell from eleven in 1955 to five in 1959. Total consumption declined from 147 kg. in 1955 to 58 kg. in 1959.

Moreover, some diacetylmorphine was used for the manufacture of nalorphine, which is described as a non-addiction-producing substance, and for reversion into morphine.

**Codeine:** Consumption of codeine rose sharply from 77 tons in 1956 to 90 tons in 1957, and 91 tons in 1959.

In 1959 2.8 tons of codeine was used for the manufacture of other narcotic drugs, such as dihydrocodeine and hydrocodone.

**Ethylmorphine:** Consumption of ethylmorphine, which had declined to 6.5 tons in 1958, rose to 7.1 tons in 1959. Almost 30 per cent. of this quantity was consumed in France, where the amount per million inhabitants was the highest.

**Cocaine:** The steady decrease in cocaine consumption noted since 1955 was even more marked in 1959, the figure for that year (1307 kg.) being one-third lower than that for 1954.

**Pethidine:** During the years 1955 to 1959 the annual production of pethidine remained between 14 and 15 tons, except in 1958, when it dropped to 13 tons.

During 1958 annual consumption remained between 13 and 14 tons, and in 1959 rose to 14.6 tons. Two-thirds of the total was consumed in the United States, which was the highest per capita consumption. Denmark, New Zealand, Iceland and Canada followed.

**Trimeperidine:** This is a substance of the pethidine type, and is produced only in the U.S.S.R. Production in 1959 was shown as 592 kg. and consumption as 784 kg.

**Normethadone:** The Federal Republic of Germany is the largest producer and exporter of the drug and probably the largest consumer. It has supplied no figures to the Board since 1956 and these are not available.

**Racemoramide:** Production of this drug took place only in the Netherlands, where it amounted to 457 kg. in 1958 and 1067 kg. in 1959.

**Dextromoramide:** In 1958 the Netherlands produced 147 kg. and in 1959 375 kg., mainly for export. Italy and the United States produced small quantities.

**Methadone:** Consumption fell from 570 kg. in 1954 to 440 kg. in 1958 and remained at that level in 1959.

**Ketobemidone:** The over-all consumption of this drug in 1959 showed no appreciable change.

## NARCOTIC DRUGS FIGURES RELATING TO AUSTRALIAN CONSUMPTION FOR THE YEARS 1955 TO 1959 INCLUSIVE

		1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
		Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.
MORPHINE:	Absolute Figure .. .. .	120	119	120	118	94
	Per Million Inhabitants .. .. .	13.04	12.62	12.44	11.98	9.34
DIACETYLMORPHINE: (Heroin)	Absolute Figure .. .. .	12	—	1	1	—
	Per Million Inhabitants .. .. .	1.3	—	0.1	0.1	—
CODEINE:	Absolute Figure .. .. .	1486	1589	2065	1904	2326
	Per Million Inhabitants .. .. .	161.5	168.54	214.14	193.38	231.19
ETHYLMORPHINE: (Dionine)	Absolute Figure .. .. .	38	23	23	20	20
	Per Million Inhabitants .. .. .	4.13	2.44	2.39	2.03	1.99
COCAINE:	Absolute Figure .. .. .	41	29	30	32	28
	Per Million Inhabitants .. .. .	4.46	3.08	3.11	3.25	2.78
PETHIDINE:	Absolute Figure .. .. .	483	298	225	234	243
	Per Million Inhabitants .. .. .	52.49	31.61	23.33	23.77	24.15
METHADONE:	Absolute Figure .. .. .	25	15	24	13	22
	Per Million Inhabitants .. .. .	2.72	1.59	2.49	1.32	2.19



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D. W. Piper, et al., MEDICAL JOURNAL OF AUSTRALIA, Feb. 13, 1960.

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# A Scientist Looks at the Future

An address given by Dr. C. M. Focken, D.Brit., M.Sc., B.M.E., F.R.S.A.

Director of the Institute of Applied Science, Melbourne,

at a meeting of the Rotary Club of Melbourne.

Rather than give a pragmatic talk about the Institute (previously called Museum) of Applied Science, where I am Director, or select some subject that has captured my interest, like Planetaria, Decimal Currency or Radio-carbon Dating, I thought it would be unusual and maybe more acceptable to attempt a Jules Verne combination of speculation and fantasy. We might induce two grins to grow where there was only one grouch before, or crystallise two ideas from one vague thought.

Speculation about the future to be of any real value requires curbing. A disciplined imagination is one of the attributes of the foremost scientists. Prediction into the future should be based on extrapolation of changes of trends already discernible. Scientists know that all extrapolation is dangerous and everyone knows that a prophet sticks his neck out. I claim only that my look at scientific and technological advances over the next 40 years—to the end of the century, shall we say—is based on a broad foundation of what is known about these subjects today.

Let us take a quick run over some principal advances of the last year or two as a preliminary canter to a gallop ahead into the foreseeable future.

Building on its own past, science climbs in an ever-steepening curve. So steep has it become that there is strong support for the modern cliché that almost 90 per cent. of all the scientists that the world has ever produced are alive today.

Among last year's developments in science we note: In Physics two extremely powerful proton synchrotrons were completed with which sub-atomic particles could be investigated. A surprising number of separate species has been shown to exist. Whereas, when I taught physics, atoms allegedly consisted entirely of electrons, protons and neutrons; now about 30 sub-atomic particles are recognised. They include anti-protons, anti-electrons, anti-neutrons and anti-mesons. When an anti-proton hits a proton they disappear in a flash of radiation.

**Radioastronomy** helped astronomy to focus Mt. Palomar's 200-inch optical telescope on two colliding galaxies six billion light-years from the earth—pushing back the known limits of the universe. A Harvard physics professor, Purcell, arranged to receive radio messages that intelligent creatures living on planets revolving around other stars may be transmitting. No success yet, but this man's no fool. He is a recognised genius.

In **molecular biology**, the exciting study of the chemical basis of life, man seemed to be close to basic understanding of life's origin and processes. As scientists around the world unravelled the secrets of DNA, the enormously complicated molecule that acts as a coded genetic instruction book decreeing how every living organism will develop, they rang the death knell of the quip—

What is mind? No matter.  
What is matter? Never mind!

Nor should we omit the new chapter in **experimental biology**, written by our own "ideal scientist" Macfarlane Burnet and British zoologist Peter Medawar, which gained them a Nobel prize last year. (Their brilliant and patient work was on acquired immunological tolerance, which makes tissue transplants possible.)

In **chemistry** a climax was reached in the growing triumph of synthesis of organic molecules when two scientists, independently, produced chlorophyll, hitherto a secret locked up in green plants and leaves. One of them was Woodward, at Harvard University, and the ever-alert "Time" magazine prematurely included him

among the Nobel prize-winners. The prize actually went to Willard Libby, another American, for developing an ingenious and deceptively simple method for dating ancient relics by measuring the radioactive carbon-14 they contain. It has been a boon to archaeology. After some years' work we at the Institute of Applied Science have completed the first laboratory in Australia for providing this service to research workers.

Since the first Sputnik was launched 3½ years ago, **space science** has been the glamour science. Between them U.S.A. and Russia put into orbit over 30 satellites last year and showed it is possible, although very expensive, to send space probes to any part of the solar system and receive back telemetered information.

So much for recent progress with much of which you are familiar. History relates that the year 1000 was looked forward to by Christendom as the end of the world; the year 2000 may be assuming a similar flavour unless we assume that a nuclear conflict that could destroy civilisation will be avoided. This I include in my basic optimism. Every generation has its own problems; in sober fact, no previous one has been faced with the extent and rapidity of change which challenges us. We certainly need some basic optimism.

I limit my brief forecast to a few general areas of science and technology.

**Population and Food:** Associated with the explosive world population growth are the problems of adequate food supply and the demand for a higher standard of living. Present world population is close to 3000 million and at the existing rate of growth, over 50 million a year it will double in 30-odd years—a terrifying rate. Why shouldn't it continue on and on at this rate of growth? Sir Charles Darwin has made the position blazingly clear. It is simply this: We can continue by various means to increase the food supply, mine more minerals, produce more useful power, but the irreplaceable resources of our small planet are being consumed at an increasing rate, so it is inevitable that it cannot continue to satisfy a population rising in geometrical progression.

By the year 2000 policy-makers will be scrambling for ways to check the process. It will be harder to check then than now. We are faced with two major alternatives, one of which, I hope, you agree is unthinkable: Either continue passively to await a population drop by widespread famine or nuclear holocaust or make a world-wide attempt to introduce smoothly controlled measures which over the years will have a corrective influence. A sane understanding of the position is a necessary prelude to action. (Extension of research and stronger support for investigation to find the most humanly acceptable form of birth control is a paramount need. Recent reports on forms of oral contraceptive, now in production, may mark a limited advance at the scientific level.) But the problem faces many other obstacles that are non-scientific and outside my field. The ideal would be selective measures that would not affect all countries in the same way.

**Genetics:** Only through medicine has biology been decisive in influencing ordinary men's lives. This will change. I believe that in the foreseeable future biology, especially genetics, will become a quantitative science even to producing controlled mutations. Inheritance is believed to be controlled by genes. It is known that genetic changes can be produced by exposing the germ-cells to almost any kind of ionizing radiation.

The great majority of mutations are harmful and often these individuals will perish before maturity.

There are rare beneficial mutations, and these individuals will flourish in the environment. In the future more use will be made of deliberately induced mutations by ionizing radiations. The genes are located in elongated bodies, chromosomes, which are visible under the microscope. By the highly developed methods of electron optics an electron beam can be concentrated in a particular chromosome. It seems possible that only one or two genes would be affected, and thus the way would be opened to possible enormous improvements in plant and animal breeding.

**Nuclear Power:** The real mission of science should be to create, not destroy, and the greatest satisfaction in life is probably that of being creative yourself. The era of nuclear power for peaceable purposes is at hand. It will rapidly approach its full development, probably before year 2000.

Nuclear powered massive transport, on and under the seas, and also in the air, will become important in the foreseeable future. Nuclear submarines are already in an unassailable position and nuclear merchant ships will follow. There is less certainty about the importance of nuclear power for aircraft, but unmanned aircraft will certainly be used to a large extent.

I believe there is no doubt about the predominance in the future of air transport over all other forms. By the 21st century air freight by cargo aircraft with payloads up to 100 tons will be a major industry and will have driven shipping largely off the seas.

Air passenger transport will make headway in two directions—towards speed at any cost and economy at any reasonable speed. The supersonic airliner is likely to come into general use by 1970. Before the turn of the century catching a 'plane will be as natural as taking a walk today. Without any preliminaries one will be able to hop on a 'plane to Tasmania, hand over a pound, and stand for the short flight. It will involve standing for a shorter time than Melbournians do today in taking a tram.

At any given period communications progress is a matter of economics, but in the long run inventions are paramount. The replacement of valves by transistors in radio and television sets, or the replacement of mechanical selectors by solid-state devices at the telephone exchanges, influences profoundly the economics of these communications systems. But a minor revolution might be brought about by the maser for amplifying microwaves or by the cable with a capacity sufficient for 1000 TV channels. Industrial and commercial television would enable banks and other large organisations to centralise their bookkeeping somewhere far outside the city.

Long before the end of the century trans-Atlantic television, and later world television, will be accomplished. This will be done imaginatively by reflection of the short radio waves from large satellites rotating around the earth in high orbits and with a speed that keeps them over the same place on the earth's surface. The fact that the world's largest company, American Telephone and Telegraph, is investing substantial sums in developing it makes the outcome a foregone conclusion and probably a profitable one.

There will be astonishing advances in other technical fields which I mention in passing. In electronics, invention and ingenuity allow clever designers to miniaturise and microminiaturise quite sophisticated electronic devices. Transistors do better nearly all that valves will do, and they are much smaller and last longer. The hearing aid is a familiar example. Microinstruments can even be swallowed or surgically implanted in the body.

I find it almost impossible to forecast the position of computers or "electronic brains" and of automation 40 years on. Undoubtedly they will greatly influence technological progress. Drudgery and routine work will largely disappear, but the problem arises of what the rather dull people who now do these jobs will find to do. More education and training may be the answer. In the year 2000 we may picture the manager of a

large chemical works arriving at the factory in the morning, programming its work for the day in accordance with the current demand for its products by punching holes with a special typewriter on a strip of paper. Then he would leave the machinery to run almost unattended while he got on with planning, discussions and correspondence.

The consumption of power by civilised nations will continue its steady steep increase—doubling every 10 years or even less. The power used per head is a good measure of the level of civilisation. The present intensive investigations with nuclear reactors of different kinds will solve in the next decade the problem of the most efficient and economical method of utilising the energy in the nuclei of heavy atoms—uranium, thorium, plutonium—by the fission process. It may be that the natural uranium gas-cooled reactor most fully developed in the U.K. will prove the best, but this is doubtful. In any case, within a few years, probably before 1970, large nuclear reactors will produce industrial power more cheaply than conventional power stations using coal or oil.

It is cumbersome and wasteful to produce heat from nuclear reactions and then use the heat to drive generators of electricity as we now do. The technical difficulties of producing electricity directly from nuclear reactions are substantial, but I think a feasible way will be invented before the year 2000. Nuclear reactors will have grown in stature and multiplied in number by the year 2000, by which time the fission method will contribute up to about 50 per cent. of the world's power production. The major uncertainty in the future power picture is how soon will the complex problems facing the fusion method of nuclear power production be sufficiently solved for practical purposes. This atomic transmutation process is that going on in the sun—the power-house of the solar system. Energy is liberated by the conversion of hydrogen atoms at extremely high temperature into heavier atoms. There is a good prospect for the success of the fusion process within 20 years, and if so it will have a tremendous influence on world affairs. The essential raw material—deuterium or hydrogen mass 2—occurs in sea water, so, although extraction will not be cheap, there would be no worries about exhausting our natural power resources, as there is with oil, coal and even uranium.

Historians will dub our present age, from 1957 onwards, the Space Age, successor to the Atomic Age. Enough has surely happened in space exploration to refute the immodest gaff by Britain's Astronomer Royal that scientifically this work is "utter bilge." One should be very bold indeed to forecast what the position may be 40 years hence.

In the intervening period the rate of advance will depend mainly on the funds made available, although a few new inventions may contribute. The colossal funds now used come principally through votes for the Services. There is not much likelihood of this vast river drying up, but, should it be dammed back, space advances will level off. It is difficult to justify on scientific grounds the tremendous preponderance of expenditure on this field, compared with other equally promising fields of research that would respond to more support.

How crowded will space be in the year 2000? There will be a large number of special purpose satellites orbiting at different heights under strict control and carrying out useful jobs. Long-range cargo transportation may be done partly by unmanned space vehicles automatically controlled along predetermined spaceways. The moon at a mere 240,000 miles distance will have been fully explored scientifically. Our knowledge of the nearer planets will have advanced immeasurably, but I don't think there will be many bidders for the subdivisions that land agents may advertise years before humans have made a successful "soft" landing. Space probes will have been despatched and have radioed information about other parts of the solar system. So much



investigation of space can be done quite satisfactorily and at much less expense without sending a human observer that I am surprised at the emphasis on space travel for adventurous spirits. A research team at Stanford University, under biologist Lederberg, has designed an apparatus which can be dropped from a rocket on Mars or Venus. It will automatically gather plants and micro-organisms on an adhesive surface and send magnified televised photographs back to earth.

The problems already solved for an astronaut in a satellite are fairly simple compared with those which interplanetary travellers will face. It will be easier for a manned space ship to orbit the moon and return safely than to make an unaided landing and take off from the moon's surface. Major difficulties in going beyond the solar system to the nearest star arise from the time it would take. It is 4.3 light-years away, and a light-year is the distance traversed by light in one year moving at its incredible speed of 186,000 miles a second.

A permanent space station, circling once every few hours around the earth at a height of 500 to 1000 miles, will be an important adjunct of the space age. Von Braun's conception is one of the best—a gigantic tubular wheel, 250 feet in diameter, spinning on its axis to provide a force towards the rim. Such a monster satellite would have to be assembled in space from relatively light components ferried up at great cost by rocket space ships.

With a crew of 20 or more, such a station would be multi-purpose—a physical and biological laboratory with unique qualities, an observatory over the earth's atmosphere and a refuelling station and space dock for space ships.

Our present civilisation is rich in the variety of materials at its disposal. Forty years hence the range will have been much extended by chemical synthesis and other research, despite a few shortages through depletion of the world's resources.

What will our homes be like in the foreseeable future? Let us speculate about a suburban home with cheap electric supply. Heat pumps, efficient and reversible, will warm it in winter and cool it in summer. Chimneys are retained only by those nostalgic folk who want to watch the flames in an open fireplace. Lighting is done by luminescent bulbs that are flexible in shape and may be given any colour. They light ceilings and walls without shadow or glare or heat.

Principal addition to the bedroom, other than a TV screen on the ceiling for tired executives, is an automatic cleaning closet for conditioning outer garments—a suit or dress. After rinsing and drying it slides into a hanging storage, ready to wear. Underclothes and such like are washed without agitation and tumbling by ultrasonic vibrations in the water.

The home has its entertainment centre, which may need to be acoustically insulated. Here is the colour television in three dimensions, the hi-fi set, the motion picture and slide projectors. Television channel selection is done by press button and it can be viewed in any room on a thin, flat screen resembling a picture frame.

The kitchen has changed most of all, being built with units for mixing, for vegetables, for cooking, and for prepared foods. Each of the four units has some refrigerated storage, so the present concentrated refrigerator has been distributed in a more flexible way to the places where it is required. A water dispenser has a temperature selector dial. There is more demand for boiling water because of a vast new group of foods which have been pre-cooked and need only boiling water for table preparation.

Finally, there is one prediction which, for better or for worse, seems certain. People next century will act towards one another about the same as we do now. They will have powers over nature undreamed of today, but their power over themselves and their fellow-men will present the same sort of problems as they do today.

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VITAMIN B <sub>2</sub> (RIBOFLAVIN)	1.8 mg.
VITAMIN B <sub>6</sub> (PYRIDOXINE)	1.0 mg.
VITAMIN B <sub>12</sub> (CRYSTALLINE)	2.0 mcg.
SODIUM PANTOTHENATE	2.0 mg.

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SYDNEY



AUSTRALIA.

# The Abandonment of the Apothecaries System of Weights and Measures

An address delivered to the Sixth Annual Conference of the Institute by A. W. Callister, Esq., Ph.C., F.Ph.S.,  
Member of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria.

Reproduced by courtesy of "Weights and Measures Review."

In pharmaceutical practice, three systems of weights and measures have been used for many years. Drugs have been purchased at wholesale and sold at retail, using the Avoirdupois System. The same drugs are dispensed on prescription using the Apothecaries System. Preparations of official formulae of the British Pharmacopoeia, standard solution and analytical processes involve the use of the Metric System. Much overlapping of the three systems has been inevitable.

For many years official pharmacy has been moving towards the adoption of the Metric System. As the practice of pharmacy has become more precise, as active principles replace the crude drugs originally used and as synthetic materials have developed in place of those from natural sources, this trend has been accelerated. In the last few years when physical descriptions and chemical definitions have become more precise and co-operation with other scientific workers has increased, so the use of Metric units has developed. No modern drug is presented in other than metric doses and in Great Britain many wholesalers market bulk packages of drugs in Metric parcels rather than in Avoirdupois.

Steady pressure for adoption of the Metric System has been exerted by the Commission which compiles and publishes the British Pharmacopoeia under the direction of the General Medical Council of Great Britain. In the edition of 1898 the Metric System replaced the Imperial System in all analytical procedures described therein. The formulae for the official preparations in the volume were expressed in both systems. In the 1914 edition the statements on doses were given in both systems and the formulae were expressed only in Metric. In the 1953 edition the Metric System alone was used throughout, except in the expression of doses of substances commonly prescribed in the Imperial System. For these latter the equivalent Imperial dose was stated after the Metric dose. All the doses of the new drugs introduced in the 1958 edition are given in Metric only, for these drugs have invariably been introduced into medicine and used in doses expressed in Metric. The Council has approved a recommendation from the B.P. Commission that in the 1963 edition of the Pharmacopoeia all reference to the Apothecaries System should be abolished. Other formularies, such as the British Pharmaceutical Codex, The National Health Formulary of Great Britain and some Hospital Pharmacopoeias will follow suit.

So our title, "The Abandonment of the Apothecaries System," refers at present to the deletion of the Apothecaries units from our standard reference—The British Pharmacopoeia.

In 1950 the Committee on Weights and Measures Legislation submitted to the President of the Board of Trade a report which included among its recommendations the following:

"The Apothecaries, Troy and Pennyweights Systems of measurement should be abolished after five years and the trades and professions using them should adopt in their place the Metric System."

The report also states that "For many years past both the British Pharmacopoeia Commission and the Pharma-

ceutical Society have advocated that the medical and pharmaceutical professions should work in the Metric System only. The British Medical Association has said that the medical profession is probably in favour of using the Metric System, but that, so far as prescribing is concerned, abolition of the use of the Apothecaries System would cause hardship in the middle and older generations of doctors."

This report is now ten years old and there is much greater familiarity with Metric quantities as used in the Pharmacopoeia and the inconvenience which might result from the change over could hardly be described as hardship. The advice in the first recommendation, viz., "that after reasonable notice a date should be fixed when the use of the Apothecaries System shall be discontinued," is still sound and seems the most practicable way to eliminate the old system.

In recommending the elimination of the Apothecaries System in the 1963 edition of the Pharmacopoeia, the Commission considered what action should be taken with regard to those older drugs for which both Apothecaries and Metric quantities are given at present. Some of these drugs are used in dose forms, such as tablets, capsules and injections, and the strength of these preparations is also expressed in the Apothecaries System.

For these it is recommended that the B.P. shall stipulate:

- (a) The strength in metric units which **must** be dispensed or supplied in the absence of directions on the prescription or order; and
- (b) The strength in metric units which **must** be dispensed or supplied when a strength in apothecaries units is stated on the prescription or order.

**Example:** Tablets are made in various strengths. The B.P. selects a dose of average strength and stipulate this must be supplied if no specific strength is ordered by the physician.

Legislation would be necessary in order to adopt (b). Such legislation has been recommended by the Councils of the B.M.A. and the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

Provision is to be made for an interim period to allow for disposal of stocks made according to the Apothecaries System. When fully effective, it would not be necessary for chemists to hold stocks of the preparations concerned which had been prepared according to the Apothecaries System, yet the prescriber would be free to use the Apothecaries System if he so desired. The chemist would be provided with a schedule of the strength or weight in metric units which must be supplied when the B.P. preparations concerned are prescribed in the Apothecaries System. A table of equivalents has been compiled to cover the tablets, capsules and injections described in the B.P. which will be affected by this development.

Apart from the general advantages to be derived from the adoption of Metric System in trade and commerce there are many advantages for its use in medicine and pharmacy. The conversion of B.P. Metric formulae for preparation and dispensing in the Apothecaries Sys-

# Schedule of Apothecaries and Metric Quantities

Grains	Milligrams (m.g.)
10	600
7 $\frac{1}{2}$	450
5	300
4	250
3	200
2 $\frac{1}{2}$	150
2	125
1 $\frac{1}{2}$	100
1	60
$\frac{1}{2}$	30
$\frac{1}{4}$	15
$\frac{1}{5}$	12.5
$\frac{1}{6}$	10
$\frac{1}{8}$	7.5
$\frac{1}{10}$	6
$\frac{1}{12}$	5
$\frac{1}{15}$	4
$\frac{1}{20}$	3
$\frac{1}{25}$	2.5
$\frac{1}{30}$	2
$\frac{1}{40}$	1.5
$\frac{1}{50}$	1.25
$\frac{1}{60}$	1
$\frac{1}{75}$	0.8
$\frac{1}{100}$	0.6
$\frac{1}{120}$	0.5
$\frac{1}{130}$	0.5
$\frac{1}{150}$	0.4
$\frac{1}{160}$	0.3
$\frac{1}{200}$	0.25
$\frac{1}{240}$	0.2
$\frac{1}{300}$	0.2
$\frac{1}{320}$	0.125
$\frac{1}{480}$	0.125
$\frac{1}{600}$	0.1

tem involves much needless calculation. The specification of standard and percentage solutions in the Pharmacopoeia has been in Metric terms and the presentation of this relationship in Imperial quantities is not simple. The difference between the avoirdupois ounce and the apothecaries ounce is an ever-present complication. In the Metric System, units of mass and of volume are simply related, and with decimals replacing fractions, calculations are further simplified.

The use of equivalents, such as the list prepared by the B.P. Commission, is not satisfactory for such conversions as above. These equivalents have been published in successive editions of the Pharmacopoeia with the warning that they are only to be used for the conversion of doses of those substances for which both Metric and Imperial doses are given. They are, in fact, approximations which are only intended for rapid verification of the dose of the substance concerned. It is not customary to use cumbersome fractions to express a dose in imperial units and these equivalents express the dose in the nearest simple fraction, e.g.,

25 milligrams is taken as  $\frac{1}{3}$  grain (not  $\frac{5}{12}$  grain).

The table of equivalents is based on the assumption that one grain is equivalent to 60 milligrams, whereas 64.8 milligrams is the correct value. For verification of the safety of a dose 60 milligrams indicates the approximate equivalent of one grain and shows that the dose is within the prescribed limits of safety. This is not sufficiently accurate for dispensing a multiple-dose preparation which may be subject to analysis. It is far more satisfactory to dispense such a preparation in the Metric units as prescribed.

Conversion from Metric to Imperial can be made by using accurate equivalents and these have formerly been published in the Pharmacopoeia, as well as the

approximate equivalents above-mentioned. Several methods of simplifying these calculations are used. One such method is as follows: As the formulae for many B.P. preparations are made to 1000 grammes, if these figures are multiplied by 7 and the grammes transposed to grains, then a quantity of 7000 grains is prepared and this represents 16 oz. avoirdupois. Smaller quantities are obtained from this amount by division.

The B.P. method of expressing quantities only in multiples and submultiples of the milligram, gramme or mil eliminates the danger of confusion with intermediate terms, such as decigrammes and dekagrammes. Thus quantities such as the following are used:

0.1 milligram	5 milligrammes	50 milligrammes
0.5 gramme	5 grammes	50 grammes, etc.
0.1 mil	5 mils	50 mils, etc.

This system reduces the danger of accidental misplacement of the decimal point as it is always preceded by "O".

Older practitioners of both medicine and pharmacy find difficulty in changing established habits of thought and can not visualise or appreciate a dose or strength expressed in Metric without converting the quantity to Imperial units. This will remain a difficulty as long as both systems are in current use, but will soon disappear with the abandonment of either system. Until teaching of medical and pharmaceutical students in the Metric System is general practice this difficulty will persist.

Practical difficulties arise with the selection of containers for metric quantities, particularly of fluids. Volumes of 50 mil, 100 mil and 150 mil do not fit suitably into the standard apothecary containers of 2 fl. oz., 4 fl. oz. and 6 fl. oz. Containers for Metric volumes must be provided. No patient accepts a partly filled container without protest, nor is completely convinced by the most careful explanation. Nevertheless, there are many prescriptions dispensed in Metric and usually only those for liquids in such volume as mentioned above are subject to query. Many of the new synthetic drugs are dispensed as tablets, ointments, lotions, capsules and powders packed in various Metric quantities.

A further practical difficulty is the measurement of dose by the patient. It is of little use prescribing a dose of 10 mils of liquid for a patient who has only a spoon or medicine measure graduated in Imperial units. It has been said that directions for a patient to take 5 or 10 mils of a mixture would be meaningless, yet certain manufacturers have given such directions for preparations of antibiotics and have provided a plastic measure or spoon suitably marked and have successfully overcome this difficulty. It is essential that domestic medicine measures graduated in mils be provided for this purpose.

## Legal

The Victorian Weights and Measures Act makes provision for the use of Metric units in dispensing. This is not the case in all the States of the Commonwealth; in fact, in one State at least, only the Apothecaries System is legal for dispensing. In the absence of legislation providing for the use of Metric quantities in all States, we will be faced with the legal standards expressed in units which may not legally be used. It is a matter of urgency that legislation to provide for the use of the Metric System in dispensing be introduced in all States. Even Commonwealth legislation on this subject will not suffice unless the legislation is adopted by the separate States.

It is interesting to record that the Royal Melbourne Hospital recently changed from Imperial to Metric units for all hospital measurements and quantities. The hospital Manual, which includes the Hospital Formulary, was revised completely and all doses of drugs and formulae of preparations were written in the Metric System without the Imperial equivalents being indicated. As this is a teaching hospital, it is expected that medical students trained in the system will use the Metric System in their prescription writing. It was likewise anticipated that pharmacists trained in the hospital



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**Pholcodine** is effective in controlling unproductive cough in children and in old age. It is less toxic than codeine and its side effects are also less.

**Papaverine** has a useful anti-spasmodic effect in bronchial spasm.

**Dosage and administration:**

**Infants:** Up to one-half teaspoonful according to age.  
**Children:** Up to one teaspoonful according to age.  
**Adults:** Up to two teaspoonfuls.

**Three times a day  
and double dose at night**

**Pholcodine:**

"Young children tolerate daily doses of 10 to 40 mgm. without side effects, and for paediatric work pholcodine would appear to be far safer than codeine."—Cooper, P., *The Pharmaceutical Journal*, 1954, 468.

"It is less toxic than codeine and is effective in smaller doses. It is well tolerated by infants and children and does not cause constipation or digestive upset."—Martindale, 24th Ed., Vol. 1, p. 935.

**Papaverine Sulphate:**

"Dose 2 to 4 gr. . . . It is said to be non-toxic in single doses up to as much as 1 gm."—Martindale, 23rd Ed., Vol. 1, 792.



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would continue to work with Metric weights and measures. Support for the adoption of the system was given by all medical literature issued throughout the hospital. All new drugs issued have dosage expressed in Metric units, so that relationship of dosage between drugs of similar therapeutic action is readily seen. This practice has been in operation since May, 1958, and after a period of compromise when tables of equivalents were distributed to nursing staff, doctors and dispensers, the system has operated smoothly and without revealing any insoluble problems. An interesting account of this change over, which included the adoption of Metric units for weight, height, temperature readings and all other measurements used in the hospital, may be found in a paper by the Chief Pharmacist, Mr. C. MacGibbon, published in the "Australasian Journal of Pharmacy" of June 30, 1959. Only in the out-patients' department are the old measuring units of teaspoon and tablespoon used to denote the dose of mixtures—though the mixtures themselves are prepared in Metric units. The report is a convincing account of how readily the Apothecaries System can be abandoned.

#### Question Time

Questions and their replies were submitted as follows:  
Q.: Has any consideration been given to the standardisation of domestic measures for medicines?

A.: It is understood that the question is under discussion by the National Standards Association.

Q.: Is it easier to think in one system than the other in order to co-relate the various dosages?

A.: As a lecturer with some experience, it is possible to co-relate many items because they are not now sold under the Apothecary System.

Q.: The Pharmacy Board should investigate the various symbols used. Has the Commonwealth given any lead in regard to this?

A.: Something has been done in regard to the Apothecaries Table, but so many tablets are sold under the Metric System.

Q.: Is there any legally recognised standard as to measurement for doses?

A.: The basis is that 60 minims equal one teaspoonful. This is a standard laid down by the Australian Standards Association.

#### Appreciation

Mr. J. R. Guy, on behalf of those present, expressed his pleasure at being present when even the experts were able to question one another. It appeared to him that there was no doubt that the Apothecaries System must be abandoned, despite any attempts by pseudo-scientists. The use of conversion tables necessary at teaching hospitals only emphasised the need of abandonment.

Mr. J. Mellors, in supporting the vote of thanks to the speaker, expressed the opinion that he was a little alarmed over the possible displacement of decimal points in some mixtures in the matters of comparison and conversion.

#### DRUG PROMOTION TECHNIQUES

... It is also an established fact that analgesics such as aspirin are likely to cause a psychological dependence in many people with resulting habituation.

For a long time now we have seen the public exploited by creating in their minds the concept that many things which are basically harmful are entirely safe and almost necessary if one wishes to be well, happy and socially acceptable. For example, the promotional efforts used in building sales volume for cigarettes and alcoholic beverages are nothing short of a national disgrace. It hurts us as members of a health profession to see drugs being promoted by the same techniques, and it hurts even worse to see our professional brethren co-operate in these efforts.—L. F. Tice in "The American Journal of Pharmacy."

#### U.S.A. GOVERNMENT MOVES AGAINST DRUG COUNTERFEITING AND PRICE FIXING

Last week, the Justice Department filed, on behalf of the Food and Drug Administration, criminal charges in Federal District Court in Newark, N.J., against officials of two firms—General Pharmacal (Hoboken, N.J.) and Lowell Packing (Long Island, N.Y.)—alleging counterfeiting of tranquillisers, diuretics, weight reducers, and other drugs in a five-state operation.

More actions against drug counterfeiting are expected within the next few weeks, says the department.

In a move against price rigging in government contract bidding, President Kennedy will order all federal agencies to file promptly with Justice any identical bids and direct the Attorney-General to make such bids public.

In Philadelphia, a federal grand jury is investigating alleged price conspiracies on government contracts for chemicals—chlorine, soda ash and caustic soda. Attorney-General Robert Kennedy warns that price fixing is growing, and his department has investigations under way in virtually every major metropolitan area.—From "Chemical and Engineering News," March 27, 1961.

#### NEW TENTH EDITION OF THE MERCK MANUAL TO BE PUBLISHED IN JUNE

A revised, expanded and updated tenth edition of the Merck Manual in English will be published in June of this year by the Merck Sharp and Dohme Research Laboratories Division of Merck & Co. Inc., of Rahway, New Jersey.

The 1900-page, thumb-indexed book comprises 384 chapters on the diagnosis and treatment of diseases, categorised into 21 main sections, each covering a specific field of practice.

The Merck Manual, first published 60 years ago as a service to the medical and allied professions, has gained world-wide reputation as a reference work, providing physicians with well-organised, up-to-date facts, facilitating accurate diagnoses and promoting effective treatment. Characterised as "a doctor's bible," it has been termed a "must" for every medical library and is actively used in medical schools and for post-graduate studies.

More than one hundred authorities in various fields of medicine served as authors or consultants in preparing the new tenth edition of the Merck Manual.

Several hundred carefully selected prescriptions are included, embodying the most updated advances in medicine. Along with nine special therapy chapters, they are conveniently grouped in one section and categorised according to clinical indications.

The tenth edition of the Merck Manual includes twenty new subjects, many original illustrations and numerous added tables. Thus the tenth edition has surely kept pace with the progress in modern medicine.

The coverage of a wide variety of disorders, such as disturbances in inorganic metabolism, dental and oral defects, plus the malabsorption syndrome, group A streptococcal infections, toxoplasmosis, pulmonary granulomatosis, and genetic metabolic anomalies has been broadened, while sections dealing with the care of normal new-borns and pre-school children; antihistamine, thrombolytic, diuretic and psychopharmacologic therapy, the dermatitides; resuscitation methods; tuberculous gastric analysis, rheumatoid arthritis tests, identification of tumor cells in body fluids and the diagnostic use of radioisotopes, has been updated.

A special section of the Manual provides a "how-to-do-it" on clinical procedures, nursing techniques, office laboratory and selected pediatric and immunisation methods. In this section pre-operative and post-operative routines, dietary exchanges and other feeding directions, as well as practical reference tables, are instantly available.

The Regular Edition is priced at U.S.\$7.50, while a De Luxe Edition is also available at U.S.\$9.75, with gold-edged pages. Physicians and members of allied professions may order directly from the Publication Department, Merck and Co. Inc., Rahway, New Jersey, U.S.A.

# Perfumes and Extracts of the Past and Present

By Frank A. King

## XI. Musk, Patchouly and Other Perfumes

The art of the perfumer is shown in his delicate combination of different scents.

When walking in a garden the delicate odours encountered are by no means the emanations of only one flower. More or less, all the blooms of the garden add to the general harmony that satisfies or stimulates the olfactory nerves—the perfumes of a multi-flowered bed, especially an "Old World Garden," reach the person in such small quantities that no one scent overpowers the other.

When, by his art, the perfumer attempts to imitate the diluting effects of the breeze he has to be more circumspect in his activities.

Utilising the language of music, one writer said, concerning the art of perfume-making, that only odours of a similar octave will agree with each other.

Many years ago, another authority elaborated this theme and composed a perfect gamut of odours, starting with civet, verbena and citronella in the treble clef, and ending with wallflower, vanilla and patchouly in the bass clef.

The ingenious originator of this idea observed:

"The odours have to be remembered, and it is noteworthy to remark that odours do fix themselves upon the memory; and were it not for this remembrance of an odour, the merchants in the trades indicated would soon be at fault."

The dealers to whom he had referred were those who often made purchases amounting to thousands of pounds on the strength of their olfactory nerves, such as the tea-merchant, the tobacco-factor or the hop-merchant. Each of these dealers takes one sniff at the particular commodity in which he specialises, and makes his purchases without fault.

(An American floral trade-paper which sometimes publishes my articles on the folklore of flowers is sometimes perfumed by the Perfuma process. I also write for a British brewing trade paper, and I am wondering whether the editor will ever perfume an issue with the odour of Kentish hops!)

The writer quoted continues:

"An experienced perfumer will have two hundred odours in his laboratory, and can distinguish every one by name. Could a musician, with an instrument of two hundred notes, distinguish and name every note struck without seeing the instrument?"

From his own experiences, every person can testify to another quality which scent, in common with sound, possesses: the power perfume has of recalling to the memory the scenes of long past years.

The mere breath of a perfume will often call up pictures of an event, with all its minute details, which had long lain dormant in the mind, although, in most cases, it is unpleasant incidents which are recalled through the association of odours—such as the fact that some persons associate disinfectants and ether fumes with hospital wards.

The composition of bouquets is a fine art, but perfume is an individual matter.

The perfume that suits the blonde by no means agrees with the brunette.

There are differences of temperament which require differences of perfume.

To meet a young lady of a poetical, spirituelle temperament smelling of musk would surprise most persons, whereas a strong, healthy countrywoman would be expected to use this "animal" odour. Yet, strangely enough, in the language of flowers, the musk plant means "Weakness."

The following entry under "Musk" is taken from "The Dictionary of Trade, Commerce and Navigation," printed in 1844:

"Musk (*Musc*, French; *Bisam*, German; *Kruskus*, Dutch; *Muschio*, Italian; *Almizele*, Spanish; *Mishk*, Arabian). An aromatic substance, obtained from certain glands which grow beneath the belly of an animal of the deer kind, called the musk deer, *Moschus moschiferus*, that inhabits the loftier mountains of Siberia and Tartary. Musk is in grains concreted together, dry, yet slightly unctuous, and free from grittiness when rubbed between the fingers or chewed. It has a peculiar aromatic, and extremely powerful and durable odour; the taste is bitterish and heavy, and the colour deep brown with a shade of red. It is imported into England from China in caddies, containing from 60 to 100 ounces each, but an inferior kind is brought from Bengal, and a yet worse from Russia. The best is that which is in the natural pod or bag. The duty is 6d. per ounce, and the quantity imported in 1841 was about 2122 ounces."

The seeds of the Muskseed plant are used by herbalists, although, in India, the seeds are used as adulterants for Musk and in perfumes. The Arabs use the seeds as a coffee flavour. It is also used as an insecticide, being dusted over woollens to protect these from moths, etc. For medicinal purposes the seeds are made into a paste with milk and employed as a remedy for itch.

The seeds of the Muskseed are renform compressed, about  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch in diameter, greyish brown, with numerous brown striae which are concentric round the hilum. The taste is oily and musky, and the odour is described as musky when rubbed.

The following "receipt" for making "Muske sugar of common sugar" appears in "Delights for Ladies," by Sir Hugh Plat, first printed in 1609:

"Bruse 4 or 6 graines of muske, place them in a peece of sarcenet, fine lawne or cambricke doubled: lay this in the bottome of a galley pot, straining your Sugar thereon, stop your pot close, and all the Sugar in a few daies will both sent (= scent) and taste of muske, and when you have spent that Sugar, you may lay more sugar thereon, which will also receive the like impression. Such muske sugar is sold for two shillings the pound."

In music we select those melodies which are consonant with our own temperament, and the customer for perfumes does not always utilise her own instincts when making her selection at the retail establishment where



bottles of perfume are displayed nowadays complete with dripper-bottles from which samples can be made.

Maybe, the members of the fair sex, who, of course, are the chief purchasers of perfumes, are the mere slaves of fashion.

When the Empress Eugenie was still the leader of Paris fashions she used a certain bouquet, so every shop-girl who could afford it followed the same fashion—except that the midinette or counterhand was sold a sham production which was palmed off to her as the real perfume.

And this was comparatively easy then, inasmuch as some floral perfumes which are plentiful very much resemble those which are expensive.

For instance, in America, the syringa is grown for making an odour resembling that of orange-blossom. A great deal of this "sham essence" is used in France for making orange pomatum.

In the language of flowers "Syringa" means "Memory—Fraternal Sympathy," and the "Carolina Syringa" means "Disappointment."

An account of Orange-blossom has been given in an earlier article in this series.

Patchouly, a herb that grows in India and China, provides an essence which was very fashionable when the Victorian and Edwardian ladies wore shawls in England and overseas. This odour or perfume came to our knowledge in a roundabout manner.

It was the custom of shawl purchasers to distinguish real India shawls from the clever French imitations by the delicate odour these emitted. This perfume the French manufacturers were unable to imitate. However, they set their wits to work in order to discover the secret, and succeeded in importing the patchouly plant for the purpose of providing the characteristic perfume which enabled them to sell their fictitious products as real shawls from India.

The fact speedily leaked out, and for many years no dealer merely trusted his own nose to settle the question between a real Indian shawl and its French imitation.

Once in Europe, the plant speedily became a favourite. It is used by the Indian shawl merchant to preserve his goods from the attacks of insects, and for some years it was utilised for the preservation of all kinds of linen and woollen garments.

This peculiar smell of Indian shawls is given by the essential oil extracted from the leaves and labiate flowers of the *Pogostemon Patchouli*, a favourite Indian perfume, as is the *kus-kus*, extracted from the rhizome of the *Anetherum muricatum*.

This rhizome is often made into mats and blinds, which, being watered in the sun, give out a pleasant odour.

Many fine perfumes come from India, Ceylon and Mexico and Peru. The jasmine, bela and chumbul are the most esteemed flowers as perfumes in India.

The natives do not make use of distillation, as the extreme heat, when the flowers come into bloom, would carry off all the scent. They extract the essence by causing it to be absorbed by some pure oleaginous seeds, and expressing these in a mill, when the oil given out has all the scent of the flower which has been used.

The process of "*enfleurage*" used by the flower-farmers of the Var, in the south of France, is similar in principle, and has been practised there for centuries.

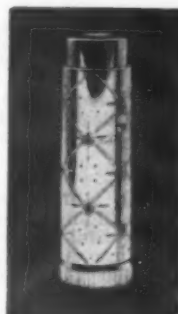
There is an important trade in perfume throughout the world, and immense numbers of blossoms are employed in the manufacture of perfumes and cosmetics. It may seem a degradation to flower-lovers that blossoms are cultivated like cabbages, merely for their commercial value, and how completely is the poetry of the jasmine put on one side, when it is regarded solely with a view to being used eventually in pomade.

But, as Shakespeare says:

"But earthlier happy is the rose distilled  
Than that which withering on the virgin thorn  
Grows, lives, and dies in single blessedness."

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# Delhi and the Ayurvedic Pharmacy

By Jean Manning

## Jets

Before the days of the air-liner, the overseas traveller was restricted to visiting seaports en route to his destination—usually a one-day hurried tour of the city and back to the ship. With air travel becoming more and more popular and now with the age of the fast jets, many new countries and cities are opened to the tourist with little or no fatigue resulting, and with great rewards. The traveller may fly from one city to another, stay with only the added expense of the hotel bill, and catch a later plane without extra fare. Luxury jet airliners travel at a speed approaching that of the earth's rotation.

## Capitals

My destination was London. Having come via America it now remained to choose my route home. Having seen New York and London, the two great capitals of the Western world, Moscow seemed the logical choice, but where from there? Another capital city and one which was linked by plane to Moscow? There was a good service (three flights per week) from Moscow to Delhi, modern capital of India. This service uses Russian jet TU104s, run by Aeroflot, the Russian airline.

## Himalayas

The plane left Moscow at 1 a.m. in heavy snow, with ceiling zero and the temperature less than zero. As dawn broke, an awe-inspiring sight lay beneath—the snow-capped Himalayas stretching from east to west as far as the eye could see. It was unbelievably beautiful. The white-capped mountains were so dazzling that sunglasses became the order of the day! Below the snowline the rugged crags were a wonderful deep red. Travelling at 40,000 feet, the 30,000 feet height of the Himalayas was plain to see.

As the plane descended to land at Delhi, the India of the postcards came alive. The small sunburnt paddocks with the oxen-drawn ploughs and carts—hot, dusty, lovely old India.

Nothing old about the airport; but imagine the shock to the system as a temperature of 90 degrees met us as we disembarked. After four days of snow in Moscow it was a shock.

## Delhi

New Delhi is beautifully laid out with wide tree-planted streets, some lovely public buildings, and some equally lovely modern homes—a beautiful modern city. The square containing Parliament House and the houses of the President and Prime Minister is particularly artistically executed. In direct contrast is old Delhi, with its ancient buildings, some of them dating back to antiquity, and of great interest to the traveller.

But what about pharmacy in India? I was able to meet quite a number of pharmacists of both sexes, as I attended a meeting of the Delhi branch of the Indian Pharmaceutical Association. India follows the English pattern of late dinners, so this meeting took place at 5.30, in the cool of the evening, a favourite time for fraternising. We had a cup of tea and some really Indian sweetmeats before the meeting.

The administration of pharmacy in India is similar to that in Australia, as both are based on that of England. There is no pharmacy school in Delhi. Several of the pharmacists present were graduate Bachelors of Pharmacy and a couple had a B.Sc. degree as well.

The women pharmacists are employed in the hospital dispensaries, but do not have equal pay with men. They are quite poorly paid, getting less salary than the nurses.

## Ayurvedic

There are in Delhi a number of allopathic pharmacies of the type we are used to in Australia; but as well there are Ayurvedic pharmacies and I was privileged to see one of these, with an adjacent factory for manufacturing Ayurvedic drugs.

Ayurvedic medicine is indigenous to India and is very ancient indeed, going back to the time of Buddha. Translated literally the word means "age knowledge," a freer translation would be "knowledge of length of life."

In this cult of medicine the whole drug or extracts of the whole drug are used. Active principles are never isolated. The basis of this being that the drug itself works better in conjunction with the naturally occurring components of the cells. There are 13,000 drugs in Ayurvedic medicine and 600-odd have been screened. Rauwolfia was one of these drugs.

This Ayurvedic pharmacy sold only Ayurvedic medicine; no colourful cosmetics or highly advertised proprietary medicines which characterise our western allopathic pharmacies. Instead there was a large photograph of the proprietor's father, a former owner of the business. Underneath the photograph was an inscription to the effect that within this shop was a clinic where the poor could come and consult an Ayurvedic doctor free and have medicine dispensed free, as well.

In the open front part of the shop was the Ayurvedic doctor. This man was a fine-looking Indian, dressed from head to foot in spotless white, with a white cap on his head. He looked most arresting with his dark brown skin, white teeth and equally white clothes. There were sundry people waiting to consult him and one was getting advice as we watched.

The doctor gave the patient a prescription written in Hindu—not Latin. The patient then took the prescription to another part of the shop where the dispenser made it up.

The dispenser was not a qualified chemist as we understand the term, but he had served his apprenticeship with an Ayurvedic pharmacy. He did not weigh out the drugs, but estimated the amount by the eye. He made up six single-dose powders with three different ingredients.

The manufacturing portion of the business was in rooms behind the shop. Here a large disintegrator type of machine was powdering some bark. It was taken from there and further pounded and mixed with other ingredients by hand in iron mortars. "Hands" are cheap in India, so it is not as necessary to mechanise.

Various types of liquid extracts were also being made and bottled, again by hand.

I wondered about overdoses of poisonous substances, but was assured that poisons were safely attenuated into appropriate doses or mixed with other drugs which made them inert, so that overdoses were not a problem.

## Intriguing

One's first reaction to this cult is "How primitive!"

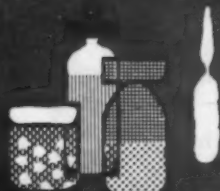
On talking to the owner of the pharmacy (who holds a B.Sc. and a B. Pharm. degree), and on reflection, one wonders if it has not something to contribute to modern medicine. These drugs have survived for many centuries.

This theory of the whole drug being more effective than the isolated active principle is intriguing. Perhaps these many herbs offer essential trace metals to the patient. Perhaps they remove trace metals by chelating them. Perhaps a percentage of this vast array of drugs have distinctive pharmacological properties in their own right, like Rauwolfia.

I met a Professor of Pharmacology in Delhi (a graduate from Brunswick Square), who showed me over his beautiful new department. There he had a special laboratory set aside to do research screening of these Ayurvedic drugs, so maybe we will hear more about them in the future!

I did find Delhi a fascinating city and I must thank my Indian friends for making me so welcome and so much at home—all pharmacists together.

prescription proprietaries  
and new drugs . . .



by  
*Geoff K. Treleaven,*  
Ph.C., F.P.S.

PHARMACEUTICS DEPARTMENT,  
VICTORIAN COLLEGE  
OF PHARMACY

### Recent Oral Hypoglycaemic Drugs

#### Phenformin.

Chemically, phenformin is  $N'$ - $\beta$ -phenethylidiguanide HCL. The drug appears to act by increased peripheral utilisation of glucose. It is used for the stable adult diabetes; diabetes not responding to sulphonylureas (alone or combined with sulphonylurea derivatives); "brittle" diabetes in children or adults.

**Proprietary Preparation:** Insoral (Warner)—Tablets of 25 mg.

**Metformin.**—Metformin like Phenformin is a diguanide derivative and is chemically N. N. dimethyldiguanide. It is used in diabetes requiring insulin therapy, severe diabetes with vascular degeneration, mild diabetes associated with obesity, diabetes not requiring insulin.

**Proprietary Preparation:** Glucophage (Rona Labs.)—Tablets of 500 mg.

Other oral hypoglycaemic drugs available on the Australian market include the Sulphonylureas:—

Tolbutamide B.P. Add. 1960.  
Chlorpropamide

#### Proprietary Preparation

Artosin, Rastinon.  
Diabinese.

---

### A New Anti-Depressant Drug

#### Amitriptyline

Amitriptyline hydrochloride is a dibenzocycloheptadiene derivative and is chemically 5-(3-dimethylaminopropylidene)-dibenzo [a, d] 1,4-cycloheptadiene hydrochloride. It is **not** a monoamine oxidase inhibitor.

**Action:** The drug acts on the central nervous system in such a way as to relieve mental depression. In addition, its action possesses a tranquillising component which makes the drug particularly useful in depressed patients in whom anxiety or agitation is a predominant symptom.

**Proprietary Preparation:** Tryptanol (Merck)—Tablets of 10 and 25 mg.

(Full information on the above drugs is published in the "P.P. Guide" 1961 and Supplements.)

# The Women's Section

Correspondent: Miss A. K. Anderson

Those of us who are not going to Brisbane for the A.N.Z.A.A.S. conference are thinking with envy of the warm sunshine and warmer hospitality of the northern State. We wish members of the Federation who are attending a very successful and happy conference.

## THE WOMEN PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION OF VICTORIA

Our annual meeting was held on May 4 and was the most successful of all time, with 47 members present. This was due partly to the fact that we decided to have a dinner, with a guest speaker, prior to the meeting, and largely to the fact that our guest speaker was Mrs. Nigel Manning.

The President, Miss A. K. Anderson, welcomed members in the lounge at Union House, Melbourne University, where drinks were served before dinner, and during coffee introduced and welcomed a guest from England, Miss Bunning, who had come to Australia to attend the International Nurses' Convention.

Miss Anderson then said that Jean Manning needed no introduction, as she was well known to us all as a member of the Association and as the wife of the President of the Pharmacy Board.

Mrs. Manning gave us a delightful talk, which she called "Pharmacy Round the World." She told us of pharmacy and pharmacists in Honolulu, San Francisco, New York, London and Moscow—about the pharmacy schools in those cities and the retail pharmacies.

Concluding her most interesting talk, Mrs. Manning said she thought pharmacy was the same the world over, and we had every reason to be proud of pharmacy in Australia.

Mrs. Harkin, on our behalf, thanked Mrs. Manning, and we commenced our 27th annual meeting.

Presenting her report, the President mentioned several innovations this year and spoke regretfully of the fall in membership, due largely to the College now being at Parkville, and so further for the majority to travel.

The Secretary, Miss Cornu, reported on our activities during the year, and the Treasurer, Miss MacGillivray, presented a most satisfactory balance sheet.

The election of office-bearers for 1961-62 then took place, resulting as follows:—

**President:** Miss Grace Donaldson.

**Vice-Presidents:** Miss A. K. Anderson and Miss I. Maskell.

**Hon. Secretary:** Miss N. Cornu.

**Assistant Secretary:** Miss N. Pedrazzi.

**Treasurer:** Miss R. MacGillivray.

**Committee:** Mrs. Harkin, Mrs. Carter, Miss Caird, Miss Munday, Miss J. Reilly and Miss L. Savage.

Miss Donaldson then took the chair and spoke of the painting which is to hang in the Women's Room at the College as a memorial to the late Miss Freda Smalley. After discussion, it was decided to leave the choosing and purchasing of the painting in the hands of the Committee.

The meeting closed at 11 p.m.

Miss E. Harris, President of the W.A. Association, was holidaying in Melbourne later in the month, and the Committee were looking forward to meeting her at a dinner which they arranged at the new R.A.C.V. We were most disappointed when Miss Harris became ill and could not attend. We all hope she had fully recovered by the time she arrived home.

## THE ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS OF NEW SOUTH WALES

Thirty-one members braved Sydney's freak spell of cold wintry weather to attend our May meeting. Miss I. Latham, our President, opened the meeting at 8 p.m. sharp, welcoming new and old members alike.

Miss Latham announced that our annual dinner is to be held in the Chart Room at the Carlton-Rex Hotel on Thursday, August 17.

Mrs. R. Smith, our Social Secretary, then introduced the guest speaker, Mrs. Higgins, of Napro.

Mrs. Higgins brought with her many samples of Napro products and lectured to members on the latest methods of using the modern hair cosmetics. One of our members acted as a model to demonstrate the ease with which these new products can be used.

Supper was served during the demonstration and the meeting concluded at 10 p.m., after Mrs. Higgins had graciously helped members with their individual hair problems.

## WEST AUSTRALIAN WOMEN PHARMACISTS' ASSOCIATION

On April 18 Miss Higgins, Coty's representative, gave a most informative address to the Association. Mrs. Humphrays was the model to illustrate the preparations.

Our Vice-President Miss Pumphrey, accepted the chair. Thanks go to Rumbles Ltd. for the use of its rooms and supper facilities.

Miss E. R. B. Harris, our President, left by the Western Express on April 20 for a holiday in the Eastern States.

Members are asked to reserve Thursday, June 15, for a buffet tea at Leonardi's. This will be purely social.





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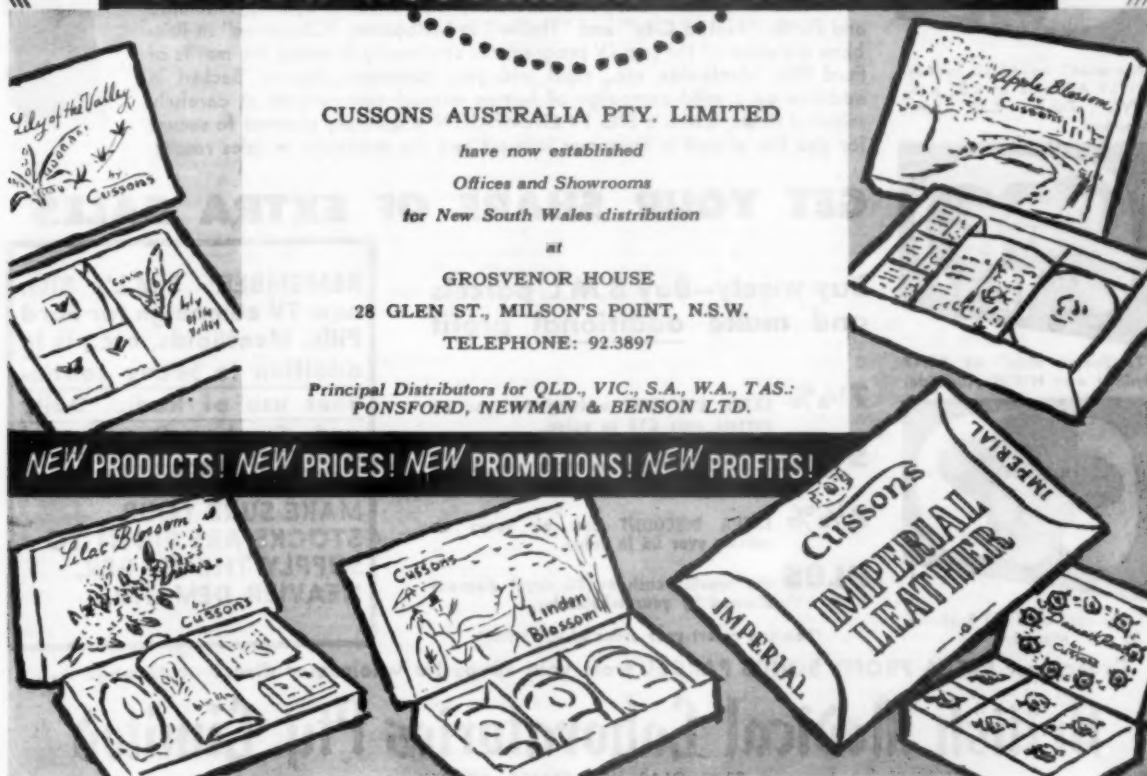
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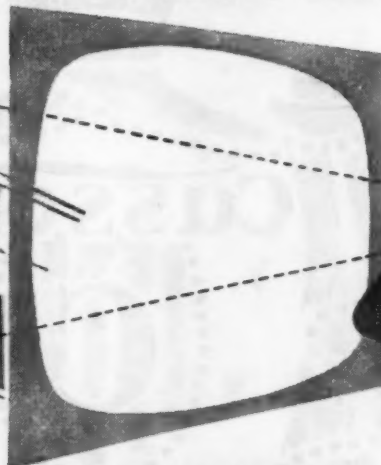
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## overseas news

### GREAT BRITAIN

LONDON, May 10, 1961.

#### Month of Activity

May is the month of greatest official pharmaceutical activity in London, as the Council election, the Annual General Meeting and the Branch Representatives' Meeting all take place around the middle of the month. This year some 13 candidates have come forward for the seven Council vacancies. Normally about one-third of the members vote, but this year reply-paid envelopes have been sent out with the election papers in an attempt to stimulate greater interest. The Annual Report of the Council, which is presented at the Annual General Meeting, shows that the number of persons registered has reached a new record of over 28,000, an increase of 437 on the previous year. Students, too, increased in number in 1960 to 359, as against 213 in the previous year. Of the 437 increases in the Register, some 217 come under the heading of reciprocal arrangements, and a recent monthly addition to the Register showed that more than half the additions for that month were from Australia. Although the number of pharmacists increased, the number of pharmacies continues to decline. The total at the end of 1960 was 14,860, representing a fall of 93 on the year. The advertisements in the professional press indicate, however, that the demand for qualified people still greatly exceeds the supply, both for retail and hospital vacancies.

Financially, the Society appears to be in a sound position, as the income in the General Fund went up to £338,363, an increase of £14,692, but expenditure showed an increase of almost £30,000. The Premises Fund indicates that some £30,000 has been spent already on improving the Society's headquarters, and work does not yet appear to be completed.

#### Advertising Dispensing Services

The Report points out that instances of the advertising of dispensing services still come to the notice of the Council, in spite of the publicity which has been given over the years to the fact that such action constitutes professional misconduct. The Council also referred to the Statutory Committee allegations against pharmacists who respectively had (a) erected a collecting box for prescriptions on a housing estate and advertised a delivery service; (b) displayed contraceptives; (c) taken part in a trading stamp gift scheme. A number of instances of undesirable advertising not involving dispensing services were among other matters which also called for attention. It is generally accepted that business relationships between doctors and pharmacists practising in the same district are objectionable, but there has been a need for a clearer understanding of this, particularly where such relationships are concerned with premises in which one or other or both are practising.

#### The Minister and the Industry

Mr. Enoch Powell, since he became Minister of Health, has tended to be regarded as the "bogey-man" of the

pharmaceutical industry, who will not permit proper prices to be paid to manufacturers for their ethical products. At the annual dinner of the Association of The British Pharmaceutical Industry, Mr. Powell, as principal guest, proposed the toast of the Association, and referred to the fact that on the one hand he was represented as the industry's lackey, safeguarding astronomical and unwarrantable profits. On the other hand he had seen himself referred to as bringing about measure after measure designed to destroy the industry and eliminate it from the country. Mr. Powell said that he believed the Government's approach was neither subservient nor inimical to the industry, but one which afforded the best basis for mutual understanding, respect and co-operation. The National Health Service took up about one-third of the total production of medicinals, but the National Health Service was no ordinary customer, and it was not possible to reproduce perfectly the conditions of a normal supplier-customer relationship, as the independence of the medical profession and the comprehensiveness of the Service were essential and permanent features. An attempt was being made to get as close as possible to normal conditions. His responsibility to Parliament and the taxpayer could only be discharged if the materials for the N.H.S. could be procured "as nearly as may be under the terms on which it would be obtainable in the conditions of a free and open market for the supplier and the customer." Doctors' prescribing should be good and economical, and voluntary price regulation was a means of reproducing some of the conditions of a competitive market. The Minister's weakness was that the National Health Service must have the drugs the industry supplied: a life might depend on getting one particular proprietary: this could not be refused on financial grounds, if the doctor ordered it for him. The industry's weakness was that the only home market for its ethicals was the N.H.S., and if the scope of profitability in that market was limited, there was no alternative outlet. This created for each side not only a moral duty, but also a practical necessity to be fair and reasonable in their dealings with each other. Both sides should recognise that there should be a straight-forward customer-supplier relationship, the one side seeking a good bargain in its vast expenditure, and the other looking to earn a fair profit in competition, and both believing that the public good was served by their respective efforts. This would include international trade. A healthy customer-supplier relationship at home would also strengthen exports.

#### Protests to Minister

Disagreement with some of the Minister's views has also been expressed forcibly by retail pharmacists, and particularly by the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society. From Mr. Enoch Powell's statement in Parliament it has been inferred that if an item on a prescription is valued at less than 2/-, the levy charge, when sold by retail over the counter, this retail price should be charged to the patient. Later the Minister made it clear that he did not mean this, but intended the price should be what would be charged if the transaction was one in the way of private dispensing, but this



explanation has gained little currency either with the medical profession or with the public. The public also does not appreciate the distinction between dispensing and sale, and the Council has told the Minister that dispensing should have the meaning given to it by Parliament in the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, that is, the supply on prescription irrespective of the terms in which the prescription is written or of the article prescribed. The letter of protest goes on to point out that doctors have told patients that certain articles can be bought for less than 2/-, when this has not been the case. Incidentally, too, patients may misrepresent what the doctor said. Often, therefore, the patient is left with the belief that either the doctor is ill-informed or that the pharmacist is over-charging. Where there are several items on one form, the pharmacist may be asked which is the least important, and to answer that question would be contrary to the professional relationship between doctor and pharmacist. The Minister suggested that patients in such cases should be referred back to the doctor, but this causes delay, and even resentment by both the patient and the physician. The Council emphasises that if the levy is to remain, the Minister should make it clear that it is in no way related to the cost of the prescription.

#### Symposium on Sterility

Recently a three-day symposium on sterilisation was held in London, when many aspects of the problems of rendering surgical materials and instruments sterile were discussed, as well as the administration of central sterile supply departments. At the final session, Dr. R. Knox, Professor of Bacteriology at Guys Hospital, London, in summing up, pointed out that although little had been heard of the use of steam, "the steam age was still with us." It was evident that the point within the autoclave at which the temperature was taken was extremely important. High vacuum autoclaves had a much shorter sterilising cycle than was possible with downward displacement types. A suitable cycle on which to standardise was 121 deg. C. for 20 minutes. In superheating there was a need for a practical, reliable and convenient method of measuring the dryness of the steam. This still was largely a matter of guesswork rather than a doubtful use of instruments. He thought it would be as well to be cautious in assuming that paper and certain other suitable materials were the answer to the packaging problem. The last had not been heard of the old-fashioned dressing drum; there was much to be said for a robust container. Of the three reliable methods of sterilisation, dry heat, moist heat and radiation, the last was the ideal method for the future, if the question of cost could be ignored. Using it, the product could be sterilised in its final container, but this had to be able to stand up to storage conditions, and should be capable of being opened without undue risk of contaminating the contents. Gaseous sterilisation by means of ethylene oxide was efficient under proper conditions, but was perhaps a little more "marginal" than the other processes.

Professor Knox would not be drawn on the question of whose job it was to undertake the supervision of sterilisation. Too many cooks spoiled the broth, and the best results were only obtained when specialists in one science were able to learn from those of another. With the advent of disposable products there was great difficulty in knowing what it was worthwhile sterilising in hospitals. Some people believed it would be a bad thing if hospitals became absolutely dependent on commercially sterilised materials, and that might be one of the factors limiting the use of disposable products. Professor H. Berry, the former Dean of the College of the Pharmaceutical Society, maintained that the modern pharmacist, in co-operation with the pathologist and bacteriologist, was the correct person to undertake sterilisation. A doctor from a public health laboratory argued that it was undignified and rather silly to suggest that only pharmacists were fitted to take charge of sterilisation.

#### The Army View

Lieut.-General Sir Alexander Drummond deplored the lack of discussion on the absolute costing of sterilising materials, and on the influence of rationalisation in relation to central sterile supply departments. In the Army such departments worked on strict establishment and budget and, therefore, labour-saving devices, rationalisation and automation came as second nature to them. The operator was given full responsibility for the task of supplying users with the articles required. Wards and other departments were issued with an allotment of sterile equipment and the various articles were exchanged one-for-one as required. The C.S.S.D. ran seven days a week, including night shifts, and there was continuous work study to meet changing concepts. From the department, sterile supplies were sent out to hospitals, medical reception stations, surgeries and troopships. Overseas shipments went to the Cameroons, the Aden Protectorate and the Far, Middle and Near East and Cyprus. As to who should be responsible for such work, in his experience it was excellently done by senior N.C.O.s with the S.R.N. qualification who had been given a course in pathology laboratories.

#### Sales Across the Counter

All the evidence seems to show that retail pharmacists are sharing in the general boom which affects most retail trading in Britain. Last Christmas sales reached a new record, and the latest report from the A. C. Nielsen Company Ltd. estimates that the turnover in pharmacies in the last two months of 1961 was some 12.7 per cent. above the figures recorded for the corresponding period in 1960. There was the customary sharp decline in turnover immediately after Christmas buying ceased, but the level was higher than that ruling during the previous summer. High returns from N.H.S. dispensing was the chief factor. Cash sales were 10.5 per cent. up in independent pharmacies, and the multiples showed an improvement of 7.8 per cent. over the 1960 period. The Nielsen analysts consider that the increased volume of expenditure in pharmacies is gratifying in view of the increasing number of traditional chemists' lines which are being sold in other types of shops. The increase may be partly due to the restriction on hire purchase introduced last year. Consumers now may be unwilling to lay out the relatively high deposits required for expensive durable articles, and instead utilise their ready cash for lower priced items such as photographic equipment, available from pharmacies.

#### Final Accounts

The final accounts of the Ministry of Health and the Department of Health for Scotland show that pharmaceutical services in England and Wales cost £73 million and £8.5 million respectively. Of this sum £11 million and £1.6 million were paid over directly by the public through the levy charge on prescriptions. When the Service began, the first full year in England yielded under £30 million to chemists. In addition to these sums hospitals spent over £14 million on drugs and dressings.

#### The Budget

The powers provided to the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the Budget for the year may lead to some difficulties for pharmacists, and, indeed, for all employers. The Chancellor will now have powers to vary rates of purchase tax by 10 per cent. at any given time. This is intended either to stimulate sales or cut down expenditure, as the need arises. A tax of 10 per cent. on the total spent on television advertising has also been imposed. This is being passed on to advertisers, and not absorbed by the television companies. As considerable volume of advertising is given over to "patent"



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Nine months of waiting, planning and building a strong foundation for another of tomorrow's citizens. Begin at the beginning — from the very first month, start your patient on FERROMYN — the method of choice in the first instance, even for severe degrees of iron deficiency anæmias in pregnancy.

Many iron salts give rise to irritation of the intestinal mucosa — for that reason alone, FERROMYN (Ferrous Succinate) is the most suitable method of administering iron.

It is readily absorbed and has by far the highest utilisation co-efficient of the various iron salts.



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### FORMULAE

Each capsule / teaspoonful contains  
Ferrous Succinate ..... 150 mg.

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Ferromyn Capsules .... 100 and 1,000  
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FACIAL TISSUES

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40%  
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Scotties are now offered to your customers at special pre-winter prices.  
Bigger mark-up for you with 40% on every pack.

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- ★ Special offer—1/6 personal pack NOW 1/4.  
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- ★ TWO PACKS—100's and 300's—the most asked for sizes.
- ★ Preferred dispensing—take one or many—all neatly folded.
- ★ Another fine product by Bowater-Scott, manufacturers of "Sorbent."

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Scotties special offer enables you to buy at better than 15% discount against standard prices.  
Massive sales-producing consumer advertising means greater turn-over and greater profit, giving you concentrated support in peak winter "influenza-colds" season.

MORE RADIO—MORE PRESS—MORE POINT-OF-SALE AND ON TELEVISION WITH "GRAHAM KENNEDY NATIONAL SHOW," "ALFRED HITCHCOCK," "HAWAIIAN EYE," "MANY LOVES OF DOBIE GILLIS," "ADELAIDE TONIGHT," "PERRY COMO," ETC.

## THIS OFFER FOR LIMITED PERIOD ONLY

Cash in on this outstanding offer now. Stock and display Scotties and satisfied customers will ensure steady profits.

## --- MAIL YOUR ORDER NOW! ---

To Bowater-Scott (Aust.) Pty. Ltd. P.O. BOX 117,  
BOX HILL, VICTORIA

Please supply to

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

The following Scotties at special price offer.

..... Ctns. each 5 DOZ. 100's WHITE @ 10/2 doz. (retail 1/4)

..... Ctns. ea. 5 DOZ. 100's Asstd. colours @ 10/2 doz. (retail 1/4)

..... Ctns. each 3 DOZ. 300's WHITE @ 26/- doz. (retail 3/5)

..... Ctns. ea. 3 DOZ. 300's Asstd. colours @ 26/- doz. (retail 3/5)

Forward through \_\_\_\_\_

(Nominate Wholesaler)

Prices valid until 20/5/61

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Buyer's Signature)

medicines, it is hoped that the tax may lead to some curb on what most pharmacists regard as an undesirable form of publicity. Fuel oil costs have gone up by 2d. per gallon, which will affect many manufacturers, and licences for road vehicles are also dearer. Powers are also given to the Chancellor to impose a tax on all employers according to the number of staff employed. A maximum figure of 4/- per individual per week has been laid down. This may never be imposed, and the basic idea is to cut down on the number of employees at a time when work is available for all, and, indeed, there is an overall manpower shortage.

#### The British National Formulary

Recently Dr. K. R. Capper, Director of the Society's Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences, told a Branch Meeting, at which Your Correspondent was present, it was a very difficult task to produce a Formulary of practical use, not only to pharmacists, but also to the medical profession, as the book must give the information each profession would like, while remaining compact in form. The main object of the Joint Formulary Committee was to produce a book of reliable and proven formulae and general information in such a manner as to be useful, not only to the doctor, but to pharmacists in general practice and in hospital. Hospital pharmacists often wished to make their own preparations in large batches and with the help of mechanical aids, and this aspect of formulation had to be borne in mind. The B.N.F. was rapidly supplanting the individual hospital pharmacopoeias and it was a valuable asset in teaching hospitals. This meant that teachers wanted to justify the inclusion of every formula on therapeutic ground, but the medical practitioner, on the other hand, wanted those formulae included which had been found from long experience to be satisfactory. Sometimes problems arose when old and trusted formulae were deleted for reasons of deterioration on

storage, lack of therapeutic value or loss of popularity. The pharmacist, however, required that all formulae should be capable of being prepared extemporaneously, should ensure a reasonable shelf life, and that dose, storage and quantity directions should be stated for those occasions when the doctor omitted to give any indication.

#### Dispensers' Salaries

Higher salary scales have been agreed for assistants in dispensing in hospitals. These workers are classified as those whose duties consist substantially of the preparation and compounding of therapeutic agents, and the "execution of prescriptions." The basic scale begins at £195 per annum for those aged 16, and goes up to a maximum of £575, which would be reached at the age of 29. In addition, those in the London area receive bonuses varying from £10 to £30, according to age. A qualification allowance of £50 per annum is given to those over 18 who hold the assistant's certificate of the Society of Apothecaries, or the dispensing certificate given by the Royal Army Medical Corps or the Royal Air Force. The Minister of Health, or the Secretary of State for Scotland, may also regard other qualifications as equivalent to those mentioned. A responsibility allowance of £25 per annum is granted where the assistant is responsible for maintaining supplies in the dispensary, and is not under the direct supervision of a pharmacist. An allowance of £50 is also given if he supervises one or more other assistants, and he himself is not supervised by a pharmacist. If he exercises an authorisation to possess and supply dangerous drugs, a further allowance of £50 may be paid. All salaries are linked to a 39-hour working week, and normally time off should be allowed to compensate for hours worked above this number. If this cannot be done, the dispenser should be paid time and a half, or where the additional work is in an evening clinic, this should be paid for at 6/- an hour.



#### READERS' VIEWS

These columns are open for the free discussion of any matter of general interest to Pharmacists. Letters under a nom de plume may be published; but each correspondent must furnish his name and address as an evidence of good faith. It must be distinctly understood that the opinions expressed by our correspondents are not necessarily endorsed editorially.

#### THE CHANGING SCENE

(To the Editor)

Sir,—In criticism of your recent editorial, "The Changing Scene" (April 29, 1961), I find that you observe "the changing scene" but yet fail to recognise it. Whilst present-day pharmacy is founded upon professional training and skill, would you find comparison with the pharmacy of 30 years ago, when it was still a real profession and not a series of general stores?

The skill of the pharmacist and his years of training is being lost in this sea of modern age prefabrication. In every respect the immediate future does not hold any

hopes for the true application of the knowledge being imparted to our student pharmacists.

Our very thinking is being done for us in the mode and application of modern medicinal preparations. And I ask you: "How many professional or qualified chemists are employed by the great drug manufacturing concerns in direct control of the general processing and prefabricating of these preparations, which we, as pharmacists, are changing the labels on every day?"

Pharmacy in my estimation is at the crossroads of its existence, where it should decide whether it should continue into the fields of general commerce or into the road towards specialisation in the capacity for which it is properly trained. This is the age of the specialist and it is not beyond the possibility of its application to pharmacy, but it is beyond the possibility of one pen and therefore I must remain.—Yours, etc.,

ALBERT V. SIMMONS.

Double Bay, N.S.W.

May 20, 1961.

[We would be pleased to hear the views of other readers on this subject.—Ed.]





#### PERNIVIT AND PERNICREAM BONUS OFFER

The British Drug Houses (Australia Pty.) Ltd. wishes to inform both wholesalers and retailers that the Pernivit and Pernicream bonus offer will be extended to include the month of June, 1961.

The same bonus terms will apply, viz.:

- 1 doz. bottles "Pernivit" tablets 50's, or
  - 1 doz. tubes of "Pernicream," or
  - mixed orders of 1 dozen
- will be invoiced at the price of 11.

#### DRUG HOUSES OF AUSTRALIA LTD.

Mr. J. H. McRoberts, Ph.C., has been appointed Chairman of Drug Houses of Australia Ltd., Melbourne. Mr. McRoberts graduated from the Victorian College of Pharmacy in 1924 and joined the Board of Drug Houses of Australia Ltd. in 1937. He is also Chairman and Managing Director of D.H.A. (Victoria) Pty. Ltd., and was formerly Deputy Chairman of the parent company.

Mr. Clive Catt has been appointed Deputy Chairman of the company. Mr. Catt joined the Board in 1937, when he was Managing Director of D.H.A. (South Australia) Ltd. In 1954 he was appointed Chairman and Managing Director of D.H.A. (N.S.W.) Pty. Ltd.

#### CONTACT LENSES

Several new contact lens products are manufactured by Smith and Nephew Pharmaceuticals Ltd. under licence from Barnes-Hind Inc., Sunnyvale, California.

In Australia, Evans Medical Australia (Pty.) Ltd. is distributor for these products, which are available through the usual wholesale channels. Further information may be obtained from Evans Medical Australia (Pty.) Ltd., of 214 Graham Street, Port Melbourne.

Amongst the products are "Transol," a new wetting agent for contact lenses; "Soquette Solution," for the storage of contact lenses in a state of hydration; and "Hydra-kit," for the safe carrying of contact lenses so as to keep them ready for immediate use.

#### WARNER-LAMBERT VICE-PRESIDENT VISITS AUSTRALIA



Mr. D. G. C. Thomas

Mr. D. G. C. Thomas, Vice-President of Warner-Lambert International, arrived in Australia at the end of April from the United States to visit his company's affiliates in the various Australian States, including William R. Warner & Co. Pty. Ltd., Richard Hudnut Pty. Ltd., and Chamberlain's Ltd.

#### J. AND J. PRODUCT MANAGER



Mr. Richard Halstead

Johnson & Johnson Pty. Ltd. has announced the appointment of Mr. Richard Halstead as Product Manager for its Personal Products Division.

Mr. Halstead comes to his new post in the Merchandising Division from the position of N.S.W. Sales Supervisor.

#### MODESS VEE-FORM

Johnson & Johnson has released what is claimed to be an entirely new sanitary napkin named "Modess Vee-Form."

The main feature of the new product is a new anatomical shape. Modess Vee-Form, a narrower napkin, has been specially designed to conform to the contours of the body. In addition it has a number of other features—a new extremely soft delicately tinted cover; an effective yet undetectable deodorant; greater absorbency.

Evolved by Johnson & Johnson's parent company in the United States, Modess Vee-Form was first market tested there—where it was preferred by two out of three women—then released on the market at the beginning of this year. The new product is already creating new sales records.

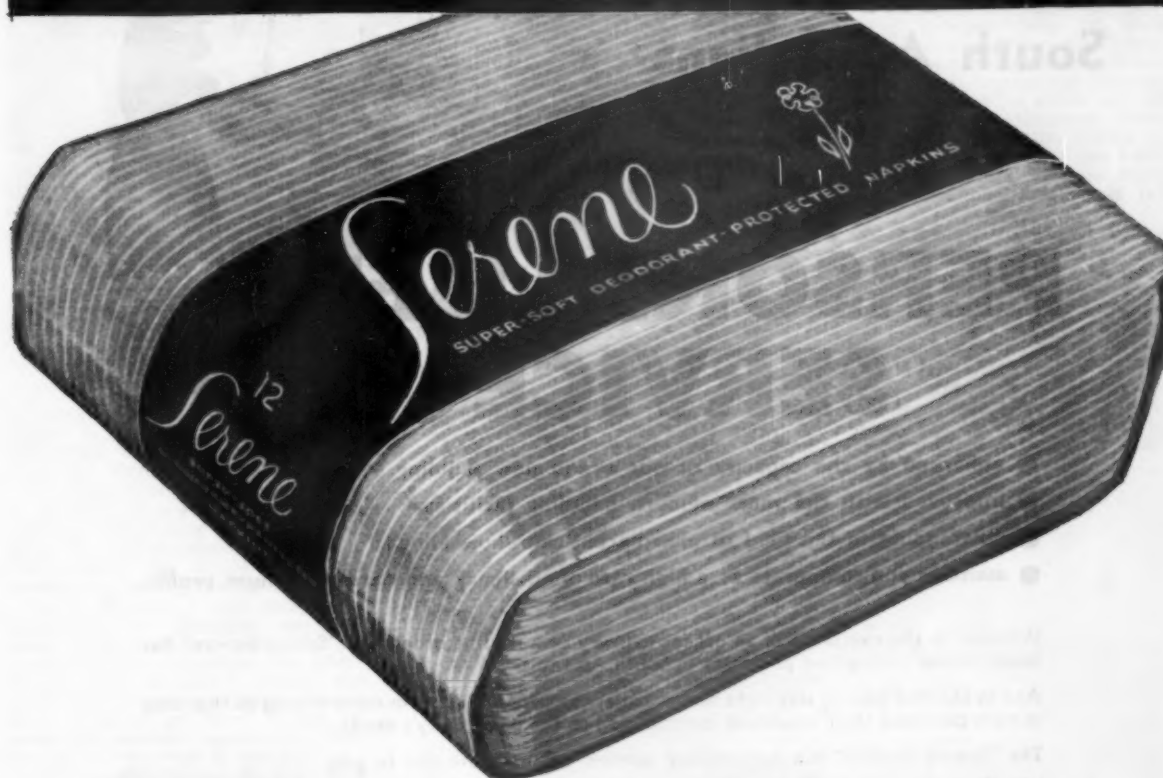
The Australian product has also been subject to extensive consumer tests here, and has come up with an 80 per cent. preference. As a result, Johnson & Johnson Pty. Ltd. is confident that Modess Vee-Form will quickly become a big seller on this market.

Modess Vee-Form will be extensively advertised in colour in major women's magazines, and will sell at 3/4 per packet of 12 napkins.





# INTRODUCING



## the chemist-only feminine napkin



*Serene*  
*Serene*  
*Serene*

has a super-soft cover,  
delicately pink-tinted.

has an exclusive, discreet  
deodorant.

is super-absorbent, with  
full-length safety shield.

NATIONALLY  
ADVERTISED  
IN COLOUR,  
COMMENCING JULY, IN  
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WOMEN'S WEEKLY

Made exclusively for distribution by the chemists of Australia. A product of *Johnson-Johnson*

**Behind your  
efforts to keep  
one million  
South Australians  
healthy  
there is a**



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- enhanced by the capacity of our brand new building.
- improved with the most modern handling facilities.
- outstanding in the field of pharmaceutical wholesaling.
- assisting you to operate at a high rate of efficiency and earn maximum profits.

Whether in the execution of an urgent delivery or a routine order, the "Searcy Service" has made friends throughout pharmacy in South Australia.

And in this, we plan to stay right ahead, to set the pace and to form more friends so that they in turn can make their maximum contribution to the community's needs.

The "Searcy Service" is a personalised service. Let us prove this to you.



# **Arthur Searcy and Son Ltd.**

Now at

**132-136 GRAY STREET (Between Waymouth & Franklin),  
ADELAIDE**

**also at 7 OXIDE STREET, BROKEN HILL**

**SUPPLIERS TO CHEMISTS AND DEPARTMENT STORES ONLY**



The warehouse section with cool room at right.

#### ARTHUR SEARCY & SON LTD.

##### New Premises Opened

In new premises recently constructed for Arthur Searcy & Son Ltd., 132-136 Gray Street, Adelaide, the equipment used and techniques involved are in line with the latest overseas trends.

The State Guild President (Mr. A. A. Russell), in a statement released when the warehouse was completed, said, "A high standard of efficiency characterises the Guild accredited wholesalers in South Australia.

"It is physically and financially impossible for chemists to stock every product made available by the manufacturers. However, the pharmacist today is able to satisfy the most unusual requirements either from stock or at short notice by using the excellent service provided by the pharmaceutical wholesalers.

"The establishment of this new warehouse by Arthur Searcy & Son Ltd. will enable the company to play its part in helping the family chemist to satisfy requirements for prescriptions and the other day to day necessities."

Since the establishment of this pharmaceutical wholesaling company ten years ago the standard of service to chemists in South Australia has improved tremendously. Now, the Searcy organisation hopes to provide pharmacy with an even better service, particularly where chemists rely on efficient fulfilment of their orders for drugs required for dispensing purposes.

In the air conditioned offices of Arthur Searcy & Son Ltd.—one of the six drug houses which serve South Australia's 400 chemists—a team of telephonists is constantly receiving chemists' orders. These, with orders taken by outside repre-

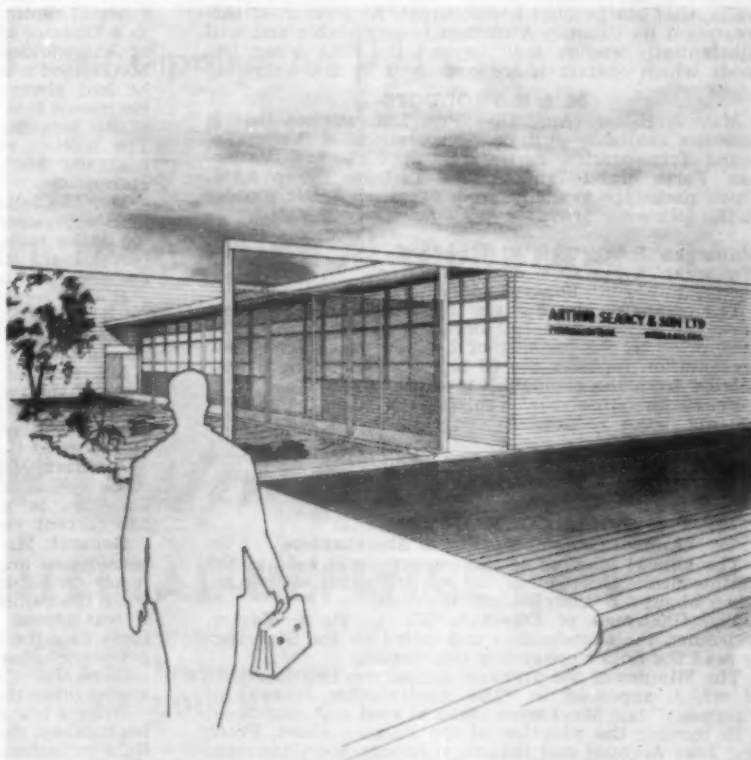
sentatives of the company, are processed in the modern warehouse section, designed by the Managing Director (Mr. Arthur Searcy) following an overseas trip last year.

As an example of the up-to-date facilities provided, insulins, vaccines, sera, certain antibiotics and other preparations which must be stored at a constant temperature are kept in a special cool room resembling a huge refrigerator. Doors along one wall provide easy access to the stock, with the result that operators do not actually enter the cool room when assembling an order.

A notable factor in the lay-out of this single storied warehouse is that two processes, operating independently of each other, enable small urgent orders and goods rail consignments to be assembled and packed at the same time. This is possible because steel stock bins are located on either side of a triple conveyor, with a continuously moving belt, which runs through the centre of the warehouse. Once a container has travelled the full length of this belt the more urgent orders are assembled and ready for checking.

For goods rail and other heavy orders, the operators use trolleys which travel around the outside of the steel bins and find their way, after making almost a complete circuit of the warehouse, to the checking tables. Here a battery of telephones allows the checking staff to confer quickly with the customer if there are any queries.

When packed, the parcel is transferred by gravity conveyor to the despatch department. Gravity conveyors are also used extensively at the other end of the building to transport inwards goods speedily from



the receiving department to the stock bins and bulk storage areas.

With the co-operation of the Yellow Cab Co., taxis are used to transport urgently needed drugs to suburban chemists—a service which on more than one occasion has helped to save a life.

It is claimed by the company that this is not an ordinary wholesaling business, and that it has made outstanding progress in the past ten years because of the personalised attention which chemists receive from the company's competent and loyal staff.

Apart from a State-wide coverage, the Searcy organisation maintains a close link with chemists throughout the Northern Territory and at Broken Hill where the company has a branch warehouse.

Almost one-fifth of the 18,000 sq. ft. owned by Arthur Searcy & Son Ltd. has been devoted to off-street parking.

Congratulating the company for taking this action, the Adelaide Town Clerk (Mr. Veale) said: "The Council is encouraging business people to provide off-street parking facilities. Such foresight will help to ease the city's parking problem."

The office block fronting Gray Street has been set back to permit visitors and customers to park with safety and comfort.

The Directors also have set aside a generous portion of the company's land at the rear of the warehouse in Shannon Place for staff parking.

#### VITAMIN A FOR POULTRY

In our issue of December 30, 1960, (p. 1272) we reprinted from "The Journal of Agriculture, Victoria," an article by Mr. S. Townsend, Senior Field Officer (Poultry) of the Department.

A passage towards the end of the article, referring to fish oils and emulsions, reading—"A word of warning—if used in the drinking water, provide a cover for the trough, as sunlight will destroy the Vitamin A content," came to the notice of British Cod Liver Oils (Hull and Grimsby) Ltd., of Hull, England, and the Export Manager of the company has written—

"You will like to know, since we supply a goodly amount of the Vitamin A Oil used by poultry in Australia, that our product is stabilised. As a result of this treatment its Vitamin A content is very stable and will substantially endure well beyond the time when the foods which contain it are consumed by the animals."

#### M. & B. PRODUCTS

May & Baker (Australia) Pty. Ltd. advises that it now has available 40 fl. oz. presentations of 'Vallergan' brand Trimeprazine Tartrate Syrup 0.2% and 'Vallergan' Forte brand Trimeprazine Tartrate Syrup 0.6%. These packs are available from usual wholesale sources at the following prices:—

	Price to Chemist
'Vallergan' Syrup 0.2% 40 fl. oz. . . . .	52/6
'Vallergan' Syrup 0.6% 40 fl. oz. . . . .	105/-

#### Soneryl and Ansolsen

The company also advises that it now has available packs of 50's of 'Soneryl' brand Butobarbitone gr. 1½ at a price to the chemist of 3/- per pack. This new presentation replaces the 25 tablet pack, which is now deleted from the company's medical range.

Prices for 'Ansolsen' Tablets 50 x 40 mg. and 50 x 200 mg. were reduced to the chemist on May 22 as follows:—

	Old Price	New Price
'Ansolsen' 50 x 40 mg. tablets . . . . .	5/6	5/3
'Ansolsen' 50 x 200 mg. tablets . . . . .	17/-	16/8

#### SIGMA COMPANY LIMITED

##### Annual General Meeting of Shareholders

The annual meeting of the company was held at 589 Collins Street, Melbourne, on April 27, 1961, at 8 p.m., when about 100 shareholders attended.

The Chairman of Directors, Mr. C. P. A. Taylor, welcomed the shareholders and called on the Secretary to read the notice convening the meeting.

The Minutes of the previous annual meeting (a report of which appeared in "The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy" last May) were taken as read and confirmed.

In moving the adoption of the Balance Sheet, Profit and Loss Account and Directors' Report, the Chairman,

Mr. C. P. A. Taylor, referred to the healthy state of the company's finances as disclosed by the Balance Sheet and Accounts. He was sure that shareholders must be pleased with the increased dividend, while at the same time there was a gradual strengthening of the company's reserves.

He referred to major events in the company's programme over the past year; these included the virtual completion of the new Tromax factory at Clayton where transfer of plant from Port Melbourne had already commenced. He reminded shareholders that branch warehouses had been established at Albury and Morwell as well as three ethical stock depots in Melbourne suburbs, and sought even greater co-operation by shareholders in the areas concerned. Further extensions of this policy were controlled by many factors, of which finance was not the least.

He referred to developments in the international sphere where the company was seeking to establish export markets as well as maintain and extend its overseas contacts which had become an integral part of the established routine of the company's top management. As a direct result of these contacts the company had been successful in obtaining rights to sell the new Beecham Penicillins.

He said the Board was satisfied the year had been one of substantial progress, and acknowledged that a large share of the credit was due to the loyalty of the Executive in particular and the Staff generally.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Walker, and after one or two minor questions had been dealt with, was carried unanimously.

**Directors:** No other nominations having been received, Mr. A. H. Mansell, who represents preference shareholders, was declared duly re-elected. Mr. Mansell thanked the shareholders for this expression of confidence, which to him indicated also confidence in the existing Board.

Mr. E. C. McClelland, who represented ordinary and vendors shareholders, retired by effluxion of time, but did not seek re-election.

The Chairman referred in laudatory terms to the 36 years of continuous service rendered by Mr. McClelland as a Director of the company. Mr. L. T. Fox, on behalf of shareholders, expressed deep appreciation of Mr. McClelland's wisdom and vision, and of the fact that he had always given his utmost in zeal and energy. He moved that the shareholders show their appreciation of his services by making him a gift of 200 guineas. The motion was seconded by Mr. Val Preston, who endorsed Mr. Fox's remarks, and was carried with enthusiasm.

Mr. McClelland thanked the shareholders for their kind expressions and generous gesture, and said that he would be more than rewarded if shareholders became increasingly aware of the co-operative nature of the company and acted accordingly.

It was reported that a postal ballot had been conducted to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. McClelland's retirement, with the result that Mr. F. H. Bedford was now a director of the company.

Mr. Bedford suitably acknowledged the congratulations of the members.

The Directors' remuneration for the ensuing year was left unchanged at £3000, to be divided amongst the Directors as they themselves shall determine.

**Auditors:** Messrs. Davey, Garcia and J. G. Davis were re-elected as Auditors, and the meeting agreed that the Directors be authorised to fix their remuneration for the current year.

**General:** Mr. Walker asked that the company should consider as an urgent matter the opening of the warehouse on Saturday mornings.

On the motion of Mr. Callister, seconded by Mr. Baird, it was agreed that the Board should reconsider at an early date the rate of dividend being paid on 6 per cent. preference shares. During the general discussion on the motion, Dr. Cunningham expressed views on several angles other than those already referred to by members.

After a few further questions of a general nature had been raised, the meeting closed at 9.50 p.m., after which light refreshments were served.



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How do you know if you have sufficient insurance ?

Have you checked lately ?

Have you paid your P.D.L. subscription this year ?

Have you adequate indemnity cover ?

*Remember that tram fares have gone up.*

*Have you increased your indemnity cover ?*

Remember that indemnity insurance does not include general public risk, i.e., slipping on floors, etc.

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YOU HAVE A P.D.L. LOCAL BOARD IN YOUR STATE.

YOU HAVE A P.D.L. SECRETARY.

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# **Rexall** Mulcets

Only Mulcets mouth ulcer tablets contain Cetyl Pyridinium Chloride—  
Orange Flavoured—for the treatment of ulcerated mouth, tongue or throat.

Martindale Reports: 24th Edition, page 368

## **ANTISEPTIC LOZENGES**

"In Vivo tests on 7 kinds of throat lozenges were carried out to compare their effectiveness in reducing oral flora. The lozenges examined were: formaldehyde, B.P.C.; penicillin, B.P.; tyrothricin 1 mg. and benzocaine 5 mg.; domiphen bromide 0.5 mg.; chloroxylenol 0.055%, p-benzylphenol 0.014% and black currant juice 7%; bacitracin 50 units, tyrothricin 1 mg. and benzocaine 5 mg.; cetyl pyridinium chloride 4 mg., sodium propionate 100 mg. and benzocaine 5 mg.

The only lozenges found to be effective were those containing cetyl pyridinium chloride."

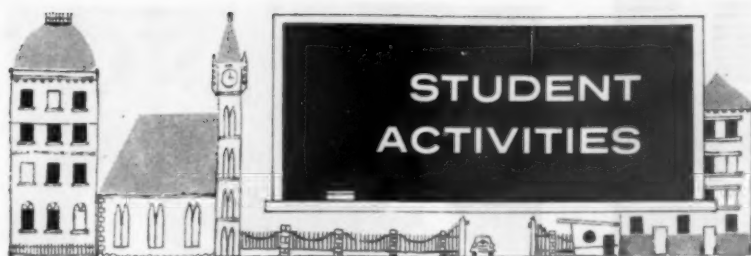
Another  
"Chemists' Only"  
product from  
the world-famous

**Rexall**  
organisation.

**A BONUS OFFER  
FOR JUNE ONLY  
14  
TO THE DOZEN**

Year-round advertisements in the  
national press will keep Mulcets moving.





## NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF PHARMACEUTICAL STUDENTS OF AUSTRALIA

In September of this year the International Pharmaceutical Students' Federation, commonly called I.P.S.F., is holding its 7th Congress in Munich, Germany. Your National Association had hoped to finance two delegates to this congress. Unfortunately, the necessary funds could not be raised in time to send over such fortunate fellows, directly briefed in N.A.P.S.A. affairs. However, two Australians mentioned the fact that they were travelling overseas and are willing to represent Australia at such a congress. This, we feel, is the best we could do under the circumstances.

Both these people have pharmacy at heart and see the advantages of N.A.P.S.A. and the necessary representation at this International Congress. The two are Graeme Beckwith and Joan Gray. The former is a brother of Professor Beckwith, who, no doubt, many South Australian pharmacy students have had as an organic chemistry lecturer. The executive are right behind them and eagerly await their return and subsequent reports.

While on the subject of I.P.S.F., many of you may well ask what it is. I will endeavour to enlighten you with a brief outline of its function, objects and aims.

As you may have gathered to this point, it is to some extent like N.A.P.S.A. in its function. From the start it was the desire to form a professional, non-political organisation which would unite national pharmacy student groups and their members. The idea was born in the mind of Stephen Challen and was carried into practice by Sidney Relf.

I.P.S.F. was founded in London in 1949, with 10 countries as full members. Today I.P.S.F. has representation in 24 countries, of which 19 are full members.

At the head of I.P.S.F. is the executive, consisting of President, Vice-President, Secretary-General, Treasurer and three Chairmen. The latter three preside over Committees for Education, Information and Student Exchange. The set-up following this is very similar to that of N.A.P.S.A. as regards delegates and observers from each country that are full members, and have full voting power at such congresses, council meetings and study tours.

Also there are Special Commissioners who act as liaisons for I.P.S.F. in those countries which do not have full membership. To give an idea of the extent of I.P.S.F.: Towards the end of 1960 there were Commissioners in North America, Latin America, India, East Asia, Australia, South Pacific, Eastern Europe, the Near East and Africa.

From this can be seen the extent of this organisation and the wealth of information and ideas which must be presented.

Perhaps the most important of its objects are:—

To establish a permanent form of contact between national and local associations and societies of pharmaceutical students.

To promote an exchange of ideas and encourage inter-

national understanding by correspondence, visits and exchanges of students.

To collate opinions and information on the subject of pharmaceutical education and to suggest improvements where necessary with the final aim of attaining unification of pharmaceutical education and to publish reports.

To encourage full dissemination of scientific and professional knowledge and literature, especially in respect to pharmacy.

From the above, I think, many of us could well think about the future and well-being of pharmacy. Unfortunately N.A.P.S.A. is at a disadvantage, being so far away from the active centre of I.P.S.F. However, a news bulletin is published five times a year which contains a wealth of information about the current activities of I.P.S.F.

This is one of the reasons we are so keen to try and get permanent representation at these congresses, for it may lead to Australia gaining full membership. Finance is the big stumbling block at the moment and so, when you are asked to pay, you may be helping to pay for N.A.P.S.A. to gain overseas recognition, which will in turn be brought back in the form of ideas, etc., which will undoubtedly advance pharmacy in Australia.

—Mike Johnston, National Publicity Officer, N.A.P.S.A.

## SYDNEY UNIVERSITY PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION

Our latest activities have been our annual picnic on Anzac Day and our annual ball.

As usual, the weather was against us somewhat for the picnic, but this did not spoil the fun for those who attended. Bus and car loads of Eager Beavers met at Royal National Park for boating and barbecuing.

As promised, everyone had a frightful night on May 12 at our horror ball.

Our hard-working ball-committee, Misses B. Cameron and S. Martin and Messrs. D. Burrows and W. Landers, really outdid themselves to produce an eerie setting of dimmed lights, skeletons, coffins, tombstones, spiders, etc., in spite of which everyone had a ball. It was highly successful financially, too.

All our efforts now are focussed on raising more funds for Congress in January, at which we hope to see EVERYONE.

—Estelle de Boos-Smith, L.P.O.

## VICTORIAN PHARMACY STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION

On the social side of things not very much has happened.

The S.R.C. decided they did not know each other well enough. To rectify this they organised a party. This was held at the Carrum home of our President, Mr. Jim Whiting, on April 16. Originally the afternoon was to have included water-ski-ing and swimming, but owing to circumstances beyond our control (weather—very cold



**Victorian S.R.C. Representatives: Immediate foreground, Colin Barnes (Assistant Editor).**

and wet) this part of the programme was cancelled. Instead, some 18 members of the S.R.C. got to know each other better by means of listening to some cool jazz (recorded), fast (and sick) American comedy (also recorded), some rather embarrassing remarks made by S.R.C. members (unrehearsed, unrecorded and taken completely out of context) and the old convivial glass (or, in some cases, two). The photographs give some idea of the fun had by everyone during the afternoon and at the barbecue which rounded off the evening.

The next social events for the College are, at time of writing, still to be. The end-of-term dance, to be held in the College Hall on May 19, promises to be a fun night. Frank Johnson and his band have been engaged to provide the music and the cafeteria will be available for those requiring supper. We hope to have a good roll-up.

May 21 marks the date of the annual car rally. This event is very popular among students and we always have a good number of entries. The day will finish with a barbecue tea at some undisclosed destination.

Then we are off for two weeks "holiday." Soon after we come back to College, 1st and 2nd year begin their exams. To all of these students we say good luck and good swotting.

—Judy Downey, A.P.O.



**Victorian S.R.C. Representatives: 3rd from left, Pauline Lawrence (Secretary).**



**Victorian S.R.C. Representatives**

#### **QUEENSLAND PHARMACEUTICAL STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION**

The annual general meeting was held on March 7, with the largest attendance of students to date. An encouraging sign, showing that a keener interest is being taken in student affairs by the students themselves. A committee of twenty was elected—eleven College students and nine University students. Those elected to office are:—

**President:** Alan Hartland (Final Year, College).  
**Vice-Presidents:** Margaret Kerr (Final Year, College), Bob Howsan (1st Year, University).  
**Secretary:** Peter Hunt (2nd Year, College).  
**Assistant Secretary:** Pam Jones (2nd Year, University).  
**Treasurer:** Jeff Harden (2nd Year, University).  
**Assistant Treasurer:** Michael Hooper (Final Year, College).  
**Text Book Officer:** Chris Carides (Final Year, College).  
**Assistant T.B.O.:** Bob Johnson (Final Year, College).  
**University T.B.O.:** Rhyl Smith (2nd Year, University).  
**Social Secretaries:** Ann Danaher (2nd Year, University), Jan Ferguson (2nd Year, College).  
**L.P.O.:** Suzanne Ferris (Final Year, College).  
**Editor of "Draught":** Leon Azar (Final Year, College).

Several slide evenings were held earlier in the year, bringing back memories of Congress, and by our eloquence in this field have persuaded about half of the Queensland would-be pharmacists to converge on Sydney next January.

The first official social event of the year was the Freshers' Welcome on March 17—a wild night. All the students "rolled" up—good, bad, indifferent, insensible. Everyone had a marvellous time, despite the fact that certain of the students rivalled the band in making noise. After the dance the gamblers adjourned to a student's home—a well-known "poker den"—where an enjoyable time was had by all, especially the winners, and the losers finally went on their cheerful way at 3 a.m., accompanied by the last strains of the "Last Post," played by our intrepid trumpeter (on his "last legs").

On March 27 a mass blood donation was held, generously supported by the students, who proudly nursed their wounded arms for a week afterwards.

It is easy to see that Commem. Week is soon. Little groups of students can be seen standing or sitting around planning for the pharmacy float, which (so they claim) is going to make it to the streets entire for perhaps the first time in history. We have some really terrific ideas which, of course, are at the moment on the confidential list, but more of that next time.

—Suzie Ferris, L.P.O., Queensland.



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## WEST AUSTRALIAN PHARMACY STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION

The annual general meeting was held at Rumbles Ltd. on March 29. Unfortunately this, the most important meeting of the year, was poorly attended. However, this was to give no true indication of the eager spirit of the new committee. As in previous years, the election of officers was deferred to the first committee meeting, held at "Guild House" on April 13.

The retiring President, Mr. M. Cann, in handing the gavel of office to Mr. A. Windsor, wished the new committee every success and assured of the retiring officers' willingness to share, as much as possible, the burden of the new committee.

The elections resulted as follows:—

**President:** Tony Windsor (Qualified).  
**Vice-President:** Peter Leach (Second Year).  
**Secretary:** Rob Maxwell (Final Year).  
**Treasurer:** John Gibson (Third Year).  
**"Script" Editor:** Phil Ledger (Third Year).  
**"Script" Sub-Editor:** Suzanne Dunbar (First Year).  
**Social Secretary:** John Lutz (Second Year).  
**Text Book Officer:** Elizabeth Jill Vernon (Second Year).  
**Student Exchange Representative:** Rod Keals (Final Year).  
**Local Publicity Officer:** David Cruse (First Year).  
**Class Representatives:**  
 First Year—  
 Group A: David Cruse, Jim Berry.  
 Group B: Ken McKimmie, Graeme Crisp, P. Hart.  
 Group C: Suzanne Dunbar, Jeffery Stewart.  
 Second Year—  
 Group A: E. Jill Vernon, Michael Adams.  
 Group B: Peter Leach, John Lutz.  
 Third Year—  
 Group A: Phil Ledger, Colin Scott.  
 Group B: John Gibson, Gladys Heddes, Richard James.  
 Fourth Year—  
 Rob Maxwell, John Rees, Rod Keals.  
**Qualified Representatives:** Malcolm Cann, Kevin Power.

A freshers' welcome and Congress slide night was held at Mal Cann's on April 12. Refreshments (10 gallons) were provided by the Association.

The annual ball, held on May 19, was, both financially and socially, undoubtedly the best ever. The following morning service in all pharmacies throughout the city was drawn to a standstill and chaos reigned, due to lack of apprentices. Never before was so little sleep suffered by so many.

Our notorious car trial is scheduled for June 11. As always, a record crowd of budding Mirling Stoshes and Slack Jabbems is anticipated.

"Script" (the greatest pharmastude magazine in the Commonwealth) is being churned out at a stupor-human rate. It's causing a real "draught" among students of our far western outpost. Watch out "Confidential"!

Roger Shem, our Social Secretary of last year, made too good a job of his position and is now enjoying married bliss. Congratulations, Rog., she's very nice.

Once again blood is soon to be spurting; Fergon sales are booming. Remember, pharmastudes' blood is the most sought after (i.e., by the Red Cross!).

—Dave Cruse, L.P.O., W.A.

## NEW ZEALAND

### STUDENT CONVENTION IN ROTORUA

The active Bay of Plenty Pharmacy Students' Association was Host Association for the Third Annual Auckland Provincial Students' Convention held on February 18-19.

From Auckland, Wellington, Hamilton, Tauranga, Opoitiki and other N.I. districts students converged on

the Rotorua Boys' High School early on the Saturday morning.

Mr. F. Castle, President of the Pharmaceutical Society of N.Z., officially opened the Convention. He and Dr. Gerald S. Cox of the School of Pharmacy had travelled from Wellington early that morning.

Dr. A. North, an authority on his subject, presented a most interesting address on Maori medicines and cures. He discussed the diseases afflicting the early Maoris, and their methods of treating various illnesses.

After lunch, the gathering heard Dr. B. Rose, Superintendent of the Queen Elizabeth Hospital, speak on "Drugs Used in Rheumatic Disorders." Dealing mainly with the uses and dangers of corticosteroid therapy, Dr. Rose spoke of their use and misuse in the past, and discussed their present place in the treatment of rheumatic diseases.

Discussion groups were an innovation this year. Previously selected topics were laid open for organised group discussion after a speaker had given a preliminary address on each. Afterwards recorders reported to the meeting the ideas and opinions of their group. Encouraging more universal participation in the Convention, the discussions proved successful from a student point of view, in that youthful opinions on Ethics, Examinations, and Chain Pharmacy, were brought to the fore.

Socially the Convention was also a grand success. A Maori Hangi for Saturday dinner, a bright Dance in the evening, and on Sunday organised tours of Whakarewarewa and Mokoia Island had been arranged by the hosts.

"The best Convention yet" was voiced by those who had attended the earlier conventions.

## THE PERFECT SALESMAN

The salesman had obviously read all the books on salesmanship, and had probably passed his training course with flying colours. He had won my wife over while I was at the shop, and had managed to secure an invitation to return when the "Boss" was at home.

Over tea, I was told: "He says this is a lovely bright dining room, and he admired the garden; he says he likes to see a simple lawn, not cluttered up with flower beds and rose trees. He even likes the situation of the house; says the view is worth the climb."

I was also told that the new sewing machine would sew at an angle, sew around corners, sew buttonholes, mend shop coats and curtains; and I think I was told it would do hand embroidery.

When the salesman arrived, I could sense him fishing about for my weak spot.

"Ah, how are you, Mr. Wilkinson? Sorry to interrupt your evening. You must be tired after a busy day in the shop. Chemists have to work so hard. Still, it's a good job you're there to help the doctors. By the way, how on earth do you read those prescriptions?"

Before I realised it, I was peering into the sewing machine, and calling him Bob. Then I called for a breather. Over a cup of tea he detected that I was cooling off. Promptly he admired a framed Kodachrome print of the Trossachs which I had taken last June. He asked for details and volunteered that he had done a little colour photography himself.

I quickly got out my equipment—you know what photographers are—and we both forgot the sewing machine. I happen to be a Kodachrome enthusiast (although I understand that other colour films are claimed to be faster, more natural, and so on). Of course, I emphasised the economics of 35-mm. Unfortunately, the initial expenditure is pretty heavy, but...

However, he was very familiar with hire-purchase procedure, and it did not take us long to fix up the sale of the camera, projector, screen and films.

My wife is still doing her hand embroidery the old-fashioned way.—"Pharmacy Digest."



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CHLOROFORM • JALAP RESIN

CHRYSAROBIN • OX BILE POWDER

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## news and reports



# COMMONWEALTH

### R.A.A.M.C.

Termination of the provisional appointment of **LI. D. Bardolph**, Central Command (Pharmaceutical), is notified in the Commonwealth Gazette dated February 7, 1961.

### SALARIED PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION

A Federal Conference was held in Melbourne on May 12, when there were present Mr. J. Snow (President), Miss M. Bauld, Mrs. E. Griffiths, Mr. M. Blachford, Mr. T. Anderson and the Secretary.

**Tasmanian Branch.**—Following the receipt of a number of application forms from Tasmania and an application from a Formulative Committee to form a Tasmanian Branch, formal consent was given.

**Other States.**—The Secretary reported on activity or potential in other States of the Commonwealth and further action was decided on.

### QUESTION IN PARLIAMENT

#### Hypodermic Needles

**Mr. Malcolm Fraser.**—My question is directed to the Minister for Trade, who will recall that I have previously made representations regarding Everett Products Proprietary Limited, a company established in Portland, which is the only Australian manufacturer of hypodermic needles. Will the Minister undertake to make the resources of his department available to this company to assist it in meeting the challenge, as the company believes, of cheap imports? If necessary, will the Minister have his department assist the company in preparing a case for emergency hearing by the Tariff Board?

**Mr. McEwen.**—The officers of the Department of Trade are at all times willing to give their best advice to Australian industry, and this certainly applies in the case of the company mentioned by the honourable member for Wannon. If the industry concerned has a case for protection, this would become apparent to departmental officers when discussing with the company's representatives the problems confronting the industry, and they would, of course, give advice on the best course to be followed.—Extract from Hansard (House of Representatives, April 18, 1961).

### C.S.I.R.O. ADVISORY COUNCIL

The 23rd meeting of the Advisory Council of C.S.I.R.O. was held in Canberra on May 9 and 10. After the meeting the following statement was released by the Minister-in-Charge of C.S.I.R.O. (Dr. D. A. Cameron):

"The Advisory Council of C.S.I.R.O. has just held its twenty-third meeting in Canberra. This Council, which is composed of thirty outstanding men from industry, agriculture and the universities, is a little-known but very important body. It was set up by statute in 1949, and at its two meetings each year gives to the C.S.I.R.O. Executive the benefit of its advice on matters concerning the programme of research of the organisation. Members serve in an honorary capacity, and the Government is grateful to the many distinguished men who have freely given their time and attention to the organisation's problems.

"Not only do members of the Council represent a wide range of interests—they also represent all the States of the Commonwealth. The Chairman of each of the six State Committees of C.S.I.R.O. are members of the Council, and they bring to the deliberations of the Council well-informed views from their home States. Membership of the Council is not static, since members must retire after a maximum of two three-year terms. This ensures a constant inflow of new men and new ideas at meetings of the Council.

"Apart from its value as an advisory body, the Council has rendered an especially valuable service to C.S.I.R.O. in undertaking at regular intervals reviews of the various specialist divisions and sections of which the organisation is composed. These reviews are undertaken by sub-committees of the Council, composed of members of Council and other people co-opted because of their special knowledge of the field. The reports of these sub-committees have been a most useful guide in planning future research.

"The meeting which has just been concluded in Canberra was a most successful one. A number of topics of great interest have been discussed, such as the role of scientific research in building up our export trade. As usual, the C.S.I.R.O. Executive has had the benefit of the constructive advice and criticism of this distinguished body which is so representative of Australian affairs."



# WESTERN AUSTRALIA

## PERSONAL and GENERAL

### State News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal correspondent in W.A., Mr. F. W. Avenell ('phone BA 4082).

**Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Inglis, Senr.**, left per the "Oronsay" on May 8 for England, and will be absent for about nine months. John will be in charge of the pharmacy during his father's absence.

Congratulations to **Mr. W. M. Griffiths**, a lecturer in Pharmacy and Materia Medica at Perth Technical College, who has recently been granted a Fellowship of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

**Mr. H. J. Stone**, of Victoria Park, has opened a branch pharmacy at 844 Albany Highway, East Victoria Park. Mr. Barry McMahon is managing the new pharmacy.

**Mr. Trevor Rock**, a young graduate, son of Mr. Arthur Rock, of Bassendean, left for England per "Patris" on May 22. He will disembark at Athens and travel overland.

Another recent graduate, **Mr. Graeme Beckwith**, son of Mr. Laurie Beckwith, of Ambassadors Pharmacy, left on the Strathaird on May 19. He will be absent for about 10 months touring Great Britain and Europe.

**Rotary**.—West Australian pharmacists attending the Rotary Conference in Japan are Messrs. N. W. Moore, of Victoria Park, and H. S. Wheeler, of Doubleview. Miss M. Finlayson and Mr. P. Waring are in charge of the pharmacies. Mr. Moore will be absent for about three months and Mr. Wheeler for two months.

**Birth**.—Congratulations to **Mr. and Mrs. B. D. Appleyard**, of Varsity Pharmacy, Nedlands, on the birth of a daughter.

**Obituary**.—The sudden death of **Mr. A. P. Ffarrington**, Principal of Perth Technical College, on May 6 came as a shock to students and staff. Although Mr. Ffarrington had not enjoyed the best of health for some time, his cheerful and friendly disposition remained unchanged. A very large and representative gathering of friends more than filled the Crematorium Chapel at Karrakatta where the service was held on May 9.

We tender our sympathy to Miss Evelyn Dick on the death of her father at St. John of God Hospital, Subiaco, on May 4.

**Burglaries**.—Two pharmacies were amongst the targets for thieves again this month. In the early hours of May 7 thieves entered the new Drive-In Pharmacy of Messrs. V. Lewis and V. Cooper, at Claremont, and made off with £84 in cash. Entrance was gained through the house at the rear, where Mr. Lewis was asleep at the time. On the next night, Mr. J. A. Lewis' Renown Pharmacy at Midland Junction was entered and £84 cash, plus stock valued at about £70, was taken.

**Mr. A. N. Jones**, of Thomas & Co. Pharmacy, Bunbury, has accepted a position in the Royal Perth Hospital dispensary.

**Mr. D. Waldby**, of Claremont, spent his holidays at Safety Bay. Miss V. Powys was in charge of the pharmacy.

Chemists on holidays this month included Mr. J. W.

Hamersley, Three Springs, (Mr. A. J. Smith relieving); Mr. P. J. H. Boobyer, Mandurah, (Mr. A. J. Smith relieving); Mr. B. L. Smyth, Medina, (Mr. A. J. Smith relieving); Miss P. Dornan, Victoria Park, (Mrs. R. Edwards relieving); Mr. D. G. White, Perth, (Miss J. E. Shepherd relieving); Mr. N. Mountain, Maylands, (Mr. S. A. Garbellini relieving); and Mr. R. K. Archer, Perth, (Mr. A. A. Baxter relieving).

## WEDDINGS

A wedding of pharmaceutical interest took place at the Methodist Church, Nedlands, on April 22 when pharmacist John Inglis was married to Janet Orsmond. John is the son of Jack Inglis and brother of Lindsay, both pharmacists of Bayswater.

At the wedding John was attended by former classmates Geoffrey Miller (best man), Ralph Brockman and Barry Hopkins (groomsman).

Other classmates at the reception held at Chesterton Lodge were Malcolm Cann and Ian Davie.

**Miss Bonnie Osborne**, who passed the Final Examination last December, was married to Mr. Arthur Hennessey at North Perth Methodist Church on May 13. They will make their home at Harvey.

**Mr. Roger Shem**, who qualified recently, was married to Lynndy Ray on April 24. They left for Victoria, where they intend to make their home.

## THE GUILD

### S.B.C. Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the Western Australian Branch of the Guild met at Guild House, 61 Adelaide Terrace, Perth, on May 8, at 7.45 p.m.

**Present**.—Messrs. D. G. Allen (Chair), R. W. Dalby, W. G. Lewis, S. J. Wilson, G. H. Dallimore, R. I. Cohen, A. W. Rock, R. D. Edinger, C. O. Carter.

**Pharmaceutical Benefits**.—A reply had been received concerning the listing of preparations in the Pharmaceutical Benefits Book, which are not available, to the effect that a number of these preparations had been removed from the new book issued in May, 1961.

**Correspondence**.—From the P.M.G. Department, stating that they could not agree to the listing of the name "Guild Chemist" in the emergency number section of the telephone directory.

From a country chemist, giving details of a suggested roster for after-hour service. The roster was agreed as a very fair and satisfactory one.

From a "Chemist Only" manufacturer, expressing appreciation of the value of the Guild Publicity Scheme in W.A. and the increase in sales of its products.

**Branch Recording**.—Mr. H. J. Stone, East Victoria Park.

**Federal Delegate's Report**.—Mr. Dallimore reported on the result of a meeting of the Federal Executive held in Sydney. Negotiations were still proceeding on the large and small pack problem, as well as an increase in dispensing fees.

A further meeting of the Executive had been called for May 12.

## WESTERN AUSTRALIA—Continued

**Pricing Officer's Report.**—Mr. Lewis reported that 35 pages of price alterations had been forwarded to all chemists, together with copies of the new Prescription Proprietaries List.

Repatriation claims were being paid more promptly and chemists were sending in their claims more regularly.

The matter of the reduction of a chemist's account by an insurance office had been taken up, but no reply had been received to date.

**Trade and Commerce Report.**—Mr. Rock reported that negotiations were in progress for a stand for Oral 45 tooth brushes.

The drop in sales of "Gilseal" Cotton Wool, particularly the 1 lb. pack, was causing concern. It was felt that the supply of maternity outfits by hospitals was one of the reasons. The manufacturers had agreed to a parcel discount on this product.

**Talk by Mr. K. Kidd.**—It was decided that pharmacy assistants be invited to this function and that the invitation be added to the circular.

**Advertising.**—A combined meeting of the Publicity Committee and the Trade and Commerce Committee was arranged for May 29.

**Fluoride Tablets.**—The recommendation of these tablets by clinic sisters was reported. To be referred to the Pharmaceutical Council.

**Apprentices.**—The question of the increasing number of apprentices and the capacity of pharmacy to absorb qualified chemists was discussed. There is every possibility of the apprenticeship system being changed in the future.

Under present conditions the Pharmaceutical Council was not in a position to control the number of apprentices.

The meeting closed at 10.30 p.m.

## SALK VACCINE SENSATIONALISM

A story distributed to Scripps-Howard newspapers to the effect that Salk vaccine may be worthless was based on a correspondent's answer to a question from an unnamed Wisconsin physician which appeared in the February 25 issue of JAMA.

U.S.P.H.S. Surgeon-General Luther L. Terry responded that "it is unfortunate that the viewpoint of a single individual, expressed in a national medical journal, should be erroneously interpreted as the official position of the American Medical Association. The truth is the direct opposite. The A.M.A. and the Public Health Service have long been closely associated in encouraging the widespread use of the Salk polio vaccine as a potent weapon against the incidence of paralytic polio. The results have been highly successful among vaccinated segments of the population."

A.P.H.A. followed up with a news release urging pharmacists across the country to dispel any public fears or anxiety that Salk vaccine may be worthless and instead publicise the importance of immunisation now that Salk vaccine, as recommended by P.H.S., "in order to prevent as much as possible of the crippling and death from polio that will otherwise occur this summer."

Only one day prior to the Scripps-Howard story, Surgeon-General Terry announced that he had accepted and was putting into immediate operation the recommendations made by the Advisory Commission on Poliomyelitis Control at its Atlanta meeting, at which A.P.H.A. was represented.—"The Journal of the American Pharmaceutical Association."

## ORAL POLIO VACCINE

In a letter appearing in the January 14 issue of the "Journal of the American Medical Association," Dr. Hilary Koprowski, who developed a live polio vaccine bearing his name, challenged the statistical and scientific basis of the U.S. Surgeon General's decision last August to withhold approval of Koprowski's polio strain for vaccine production in the United States. Dr. Koprowski maintained that the safety of his preparation had been proven in one of the largest clinical trials in the history of science. The vaccine is reported to have been given to more than nine million people with no ill-effects. The Surgeon General based his decision on tests in 131 monkeys, performed by the U.S. Public Health Service Division of Biologic Standards, but Dr. Koprowski contends that his attenuated strain was developed to be used in man and not in monkeys. He further contends that the statistical differences shown were not significant.

In the final paragraph of his letter, Dr. Koprowski says, "Although it is a step forward that the principle of live virus immunisation in poliomyelitis has at last been officially accepted, I am taking strong exception to this exclusive endorsement of one set of strains. In my opinion, such an endorsement should evoke a protest from individuals who believe that fair scientific judgment should be the basis for decisions affecting the physical welfare of man."

Dr. Sabin's almost inevitable response should be worth reading.

—Extract from "Drug and Cosmetic Industry," February, 1961.

# KOKO

## For the Hair

### RETAIL PRICES

"Koko" No. 1, 3 oz. ("Small") 2/10

"Koko" No. 2, 8 oz. ("Large") 5/6

(These prices include Sales Tax  
increased from March, 1956)

"KOKO" (in both sizes) is obtainable  
from your Wholesale House  
in each State.

## KOKO MARICOPAS CO. PTY. LTD.

Box 1760, G.P.O., Sydney





# TASMANIA

## PERSONAL and GENERAL

### State News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal correspondent in Tasmania, Miss Margaret Purdon, care John Fiddy, FitzGerald's pharmacy, Hobart.

Mr. J. Falconer will be in charge of the pharmacy of Mr. R. J. Ralph from May 2.

Mr. R. Gunton recently completed a four weeks' relieving appointment with Mr. A. G. Crane.

Mr. D. Allen acted as reliever for Miss E. M. Hurst during the month.

While Mr. K. H. Jenkins was absent from his pharmacy for three weeks during April, Miss Andrews was in charge.

Mr. J. A. Geeves relieved Mr. R. J. Ralph at Queens-town from April 22.

Miss H. Morgan fulfilled a relieving appointment for Mr. E. J. Bourke for 10 days from April 27.

Miss Andrews will be in charge of the pharmacy of Mr. A. Widdowson until the end of June.

Mr. G. Conrad acted as reliever for Mr. R. Benes for a few days early this month.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Heath sailed from Hobart recently on board the S.S. Orion bound for England. During their absence they plan to tour Great Britain and the Continent, returning via America.

**Birth.**—Congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. John Waring, on the birth of a son, and to Mr. and Mrs. David Parsons, of Devonport, also on the birth of a son.

## PHARMACY BOARD

### Monthly Meeting

The Pharmacy Board of Tasmania met at 85 Elizabeth Street, Hobart, on May 4, at 8 p.m.

**Present.**—Mr. A. K. Smith (Chairman), Miss M. L. Williams, Messrs. T. A. Stephens, B. L. Ralph, B. J. Shirrefs, I. B. McLeod, and the Registrar.

**Pharmaceutical Register.**—Brian W. Thackeray (ex New South Wales) and Phillip Stone (ex Victoria) were registered.

Application for re-registration was received from Mrs. Ailsa G. Bond. As the applicant had not been registered for a period in excess of three years, the Registrar was directed to write and inquire of her recent pharmaceutical experience.

**Apprentices.**—Assignment of the indentures of P. K. Crisp to O. Colman was approved.

Chue Ying Chan: Indentures showing satisfactory completion of a period of time April 11, 1958, to April 19, 1961, was received. The Registrar advised that by reason of Miss Chan transferring to the new full time course these indentures would not be completed.—Mr. Ralph moved, seconded by Miss Williams, that the Registrar send to the Apprenticeship Commission the indenture forms together with a covering letter advising completion of the three years.—Carried.

**Finance.**—Accounts totalling £107/7/8 were passed for payment.

**Annual Accounts 1960.**—Annual accounts for the year ended December 31, 1960, together with the Auditor-General's Certificate, were received and adopted.

### Poisons Act.—

**Tanex.**—A letter had been forwarded advising that the product could be sold without a prescription.

**Sodium Pentachlorophenate.**—A draft label from Duralex Paints Pty. Ltd. for a Fungicidal Roof Wash was received and approved, with the qualification that the label carry a warning to users to disconnect the spouting from the water tank when using.

**Poisons Register.**—Advice was received from the Director of Public Health that he had now been advised that this was a publication on poisonous substances. The Registrar was directed to seek a copy for perusal and an estimate of the unit cost.

**Anovlar.**—The meeting discussed the desirability of controlling this and similar products, and resolved that the Registrar seek the following amendment to Regulation 9 "Sex hormones natural or synthetic their derivatives and preparations thereof."

The Registrar to advise the B.M.A. of the amendment, stating that any repeats will have to be specified.

**Phiko Tablets.**—Correspondence regarding these tablets was received through the Director of Public Health. The Registrar was directed to advise that the Board can only restrict the tablets to prescription if they contain a Poison.

**Medallion Cough Balsam.**—A letter from Groves McVitty & Co. concerning a draft label for this product was received from the Director of Public Health. The Registrar was directed to write asking the formula of the product.

### Inspector's Reports.—

**Pharmacist on Premises.**—A letter was received and noted.

**Prescription.**—A letter of explanation from the Chiro-podist concerned was received and noted.

### Uniform Poisons Schedules.—

**Pesticides Board.**—Mr. McLeod advised that further to a meeting with members of the Pesticides Board on April 18, nothing more could be achieved now until the Act covering the Schedules was introduced.

Mr. Stephens advised that the Sub-Committee comprising Mr. McLeod and himself had now completed their deliberations and that it was up to the Board to continue.

The Registrar was directed to obtain from Victoria two copies of their Poisons Act and Schedules for circulation amongst members.

**B.P.C. Proposed Alterations.**—This matter was deferred to the next meeting of the Board.

**B.P.C. & B.P. Gazetted Date.**—The Registrar advised that this matter had now been referred by the Director of Public Health to the Commonwealth Director of Public Health.

**Inspector: New Appointment.**—Applications for the position of Inspector under the Dangerous Drugs, Pharmacy and Poisons Acts were received from the Director General of Health Services for consideration by the Board.

The meeting closed at 9.50 p.m.



**FOR YOUR INFORMATION**

# Unrestricted Pharmaceutical Benefits

listed from 1st May . . .

**Pluryl**

LEO

**Butisol Sodium**

MCNEIL

**Neo-Avagal**

ANDREWS

BUTISOL SODIUM MCNEIL, PLURYL LEO, NEO-AVAGAL ANDREWS, ARE MARKETING BY:

**Andrews Laboratories Pty.  
Ltd.**

SYDNEY. ALSO AT ADELAIDE, BRISBANE, MELBOURNE, NEWCASTLE, PERTH

PHARMACEUTICAL BENEFIT ITEM 107

## **Butisol Sodium — Item 107**

"Sedation without lassitude or depression." Butabarbital sodium. Butisol has a known and predictable action. A small daily dosage will produce satisfactory daytime sedation without untoward reactions. Butisol does not cause personality distortion or indifference to responsibility. Available tablets of 15 mg., 30 mg., and 100 mg. strengths. Bottles of 50 with 2 repeats.

PHARMACEUTICAL BENEFIT ITEM 509

## **Neo-Avagal — Item 509**

"Anti-Cholinergic for effective Peptic ulcer therapy." Methscopolamine bromide. An effective parasympatholytic agent with proven efficiency in the treatment of peptic ulcer and hypermotility. Tablets of 2.5 mg. in bottles of 100 with 2 repeats.

PHARMACEUTICAL BENEFIT ITEM 106

## **Pluryl Leo — Item 106**

"A hundred fold more effective diuretic without side effects." Bendrofluazide—this is one of the latest developments in diuretics. It allows normal salt intake without restriction. There is no clinical experience of potassium loss normally. Tablets of 2.5 mg. and 5 mg. in bottles of 50 with two repeats.

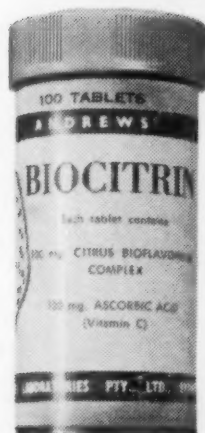
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# BIOCITRIN weather ahead

## NEW ADVERTISING means INCREASED SALES!

- Junior colour pages in the "Women's Weekly"
- Factual advertisements in national magazines
- Constant reminder ads. in the daily press



***Be sure your stocks are adequate!***

### **BIG TURNOVER MEANS A SPECIAL BONUS FOR YOU!**

Until 30th September, trade prices are lower —  
retail prices the same. ORDER NOW — and SAVE!

**BIOCITRIN** (Trade Mark) first for health. Still the only product with ALL the active citrus bioflavonoids and boosted Vitamin C in easily absorbed form. Tablets or syrup.

**Andrews Laboratories Pty. Ltd.**

A PRODUCT OF

SYDNEY. ALSO AT ADELAIDE, BRISBANE, MELBOURNE, NEWCASTLE AND PERTH

AL4886-PP

## TASMANIA—Continued

### THE GUILD

### S.B.C. Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the Tasmanian Branch of the Guild met at 85 Elizabeth Street, Hobart, on May 1, at 8 p.m.

**Present.**—Messrs. C. A. Robertson (Chairman), A. Fennell, A. G. Crane, G. M. Fleming, A. G. Gould, C. B. Dillon, O. K. Colman, I. R. McIntosh, F. J. Holder and the Secretary.

**Transfer.**—A letter was received from the Victorian Branch, advising that Mr. Paul Court had applied to that branch for membership, and asked if any balance of unexpired subscription could be transferred. The meeting agreed that the remaining two months subscription be transferred to Victoria.

**Financial.**—Accounts totalling £36/14/3 were passed for payment.

**N.H.S. Prescriptions.**—The Secretary reported that in response to his letter to the British Medical Association regarding non-benefit items being written on N.H.S. forms, he had received a 'phone call from the President, who stated that the Health Department did not mind this being done, as they would only pay for benefit items. However, he was going to see what could be done to bring the matter to the notice of his members.

**North-West Coast District.**—Minutes of the North-West Coast District Meeting, held on March 28, were received.

**A.P.P.M. Agreement.**—Members considered that the North-West Coast District had made a very satisfactory arrangement with the A.P.P.M. Council for the handling of their members' prescriptions. The Secretary was instructed to write expressing the satisfaction of the meeting.

**Medical Representatives.**—The matter reported in the North-West Coast District minutes regarding medical representatives quoting wholesale prices to doctors and discussing pharmacists' fees with them was considered. The meeting decided to ask for further specified details regarding this matter.

**Medico Pharmaceutical Liaison Committee.**—The possibility of arranging a further meeting of this committee was considered.

**Northern District.**—Minutes of the meeting of the Northern District, held on April 11, were received, and matters reported therein were discussed.

**British Pharmaceutical Codex.**—A letter was received from the Pharmaceutical Association of Australia covering proposed deletions and additions to the B.P.C. Mr. Robertson undertook to discuss these matters with the Pharmaceutical Society.

**National Association of Pharmacy Students of Australia (N.A.P.S.A.).**—A letter was received from this Association covering minutes of their Annual Council Meeting.

**Publicity and Merchandising Committee.**—Mr. McIntosh reported on the meeting of this Committee in Melbourne during April.

After hearing Mr. McIntosh's report, Mr. Robertson thanked him for the considerable time he had devoted to seeing that the merchandising affairs run smoothly.

Mr. Fleming suggested that it was time an approach was made to those members who were not subscribing to this campaign. It was only fair that all should be contributing, as all were receiving much benefit from this advertising.

The President undertook to pay a personal visit to the country members who were not at present subscribing.

**Dispensing Fees.**—Mr. Colman reported that he had looked into the difference between our schedule of dispensing fees and the one operated in Victoria. The Merchandising Sub-committee recommended that we should adopt the schedule used by Victoria, which would maintain uniformity between the two States.

The meeting resolved that the recommendation from the sub-committee be adopted.

The meeting closed at 9.30 p.m.

## HEART DISEASE

### Busy, Glum Hypochondriacs are Coronary Candidates

At the 3-year point in a 5-year anterospective study, tentative findings support the observation that men who develop coronary heart disease have significantly higher blood pressure and higher cholesterol than men who do not develop the disease, stated Dr. Oglesby Paul, Dr. Adrian M. Ostfeld and Dr. Mark H. Lepper. All three are at the University of Illinois College of Medicine, Chicago.

Early findings also indicate a significant difference in the two groups on 5 of 20 scale in the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory. Men who subsequently developed coronary heart disease scored higher than the non-coronary group on measurements indicating a pessimistic, dispirited outlook, over-concern with the body and over-productivity in thought and action, they specified.

Detailed dietary data, however, have failed to reveal any differences between the coronary and non-coronary groups. The absence of differences, Paul and his colleagues suggested, may be attributable to the relative homogeneity of the study population. In this type of population, they observed, fat intake may not necessarily be critical in determining the occurrence of coronary heart disease.—"Public Health Reports," U.S.A.

## WHY PHARMACY IS A PROFESSION

Pharmacy is the art or science of preparing medicines as directed by a physician, either on a written prescription or by a verbal order given to a pharmacist. This prescription is for a particular patient, and may be a preparation already compounded or one that is to be compounded by the pharmacist.

Today the graduating pharmacist is a well trained individual in all facets of pharmaceutical knowledge. During their four years at university, pharmacy students have been trained in all the fields of pharmacy, whether they desire to go into retail pharmacy, hospital pharmacy, medical detail work or research. This is in evidence by checking the calendars of the different schools of pharmacy. Besides this knowledge of pharmacy, the graduate has had four years of the *Finer Arts* or *Humanities*, as they are called. The graduate has become a well trained individual, taught how to think. This is the main difference between a Profession and a Trade. So often a tradesman has only been trained to do the one thing, his trade, and has not been exposed to the broad world around him.

The Colleges of Pharmacy recognise and realise that the graduates in Pharmacy must have a wide background in pharmaceutical chemistry, both organic and inorganic, so that they can quickly classify all the newer types of drugs, whether they be tranquilisers, antibiotics or any of the other groups that they fall into. This alone would rule out the idea of letting anyone with "a high school education and a six months apprenticeship" fill prescriptions. Granted they might be able to read the names, but they would not know what they were doing, or recognise dangerous overdoses or incompatibles. With all the newer types of tablets or capsules such as the *Spansule* idea, *Spacetabs*, or even the enteric coated tablets, would they or could they know which one to use?

The professional training a pharmacist receives in the field of pharmacology alone enables him to recognise the possibility of toxicity, undesirable side effects, or other dangers of new drugs or even some of the older ones. This also gives the pharmacist an appreciation of why all the rules and regulations concerned with prescription drugs and the many dangers of self-medication.

In all professions the training one receives at university is merely the foundation on which to build. As in all professions, you do have people who stop building the day they graduate from university. Pharmacy is no exception.

—From an article by B. T. Mohr in "The Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal."





# NEW SOUTH WALES

## PERSONAL and GENERAL

### State News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in N.S.W. 'Phone BU 3092.

"The greatest of faults, I should say, is to be conscious of none."

—Carlyle.

**Mr. I. S. Pritchard** has opened a pharmacy in Dargie Street, Mount Pritchard.

**Mrs. M. M. McCarthy** has opened a pharmacy at 223 Rocky Point Road, Ramsgate.

**Mr. B. M. Marks** has purchased the pharmacy at 379a Pitt Street, Sydney.

**Miss A. M. Brereton** has opened the Circuit Pharmacy, Sarsfield Circuit, Bexley North.

**Mr. R. A. Borthistle** has opened a pharmacy at 1110 Rocky Point Road, Ramsgate. Mr. Borthistle was previously in business at Villawood.

**Mr. G. L. Shennan** has purchased a pharmacy at 219 Miller Road, East Villawood.

**Mrs. E. V. Chapman** has sold her pharmacy in Oliver Street, Heathcote.

**The Nimbin Pharmacy** in Main Street, Nimbin, has been closed. The proprietor, **Mr. R. J. Graff**, has purchased a pharmacy in Springsure, Queensland.

**Birth.**—On March 9, at St. Vincent's Maternity Hospital, Melbourne, to Mr. and Mrs. D. Tynan (nee Annette Simmons) of Deniliquin, N.S.W., a son, Francis Michael.

**Annual Dinner.**—The Annual Dinner of the Pharmaceutical Society of N.S.W. will be held in the Holme and Sutherland Rooms, Sydney University Union, on Wednesday, June 14.

**Mr. C. M. Bass** has sold his pharmacy (the Central Pharmacy) at Bowral. In resigning from the Guild, Mr. Bass wrote, "I would like to thank the Guild for the many privileges I have enjoyed whilst a member, and also to congratulate this fine organisation on the wonderful work they are doing for the pharmacists of N.S.W. If at some future time I wish to rejoin, I hope that I will be accepted as a member."

## MEDICAL PRACTITIONER REPRIMANDED

Notice is published in the Commonwealth Gazette, May 4, 1961, of the reprimand by the Minister of State for Health, Dr. D. A. Cameron, of **Dr. Anthony Joseph**, of Main Street, Lithgow, N.S.W., in relation to his conduct in the provision of medical services under Part IV of the National Health Act 1953-59.

## PHARMACY BALL

The 1961 Pharmacy Ball will be held at the Trocadero on Monday, August 7. Proceeds of the ball will be used to swell the funds of the Pharmaceutical Society's Research Trust.

Tickets will be available at a later date, 30/- per single ticket.

## EMPLOYMENT OF PHARMACY STUDENTS DURING VACATIONS

The Pharmaceutical Society has set up a special sub-committee which will organise employment for pharmacy students during vacations.

Concise details are being sought from Degree Course students, and later in the year master pharmacists will be contacted with the object of bringing the parties together.

It is most important that degree students should experience the atmosphere of a pharmacy early in their training.

## COMBINED ZONE MEETINGS

The Sydney metropolitan area contains some 36 Guild zones. In order to permit a quick coverage and to convey up-to-date news promptly to members, combined zone meetings were planned as follows:—

**Inner Western Suburbs:** Ashfield Town Hall ("Lodge" Room 1st Floor), Liverpool Road, on April 27, at 8 p.m.

This meeting was not restricted to Guild members, but all zone members in the following areas were invited: Newtown, St. Peters, Annandale, Camperdown, Forest Lodge, Glebe, Leichhardt, Petersham, Balmain, Rozelle, Boronia Point, Drummoyne, Gladesville, Hunter's Hill, Abbotsford, Five Dock, Haberfield, Rodd Point, Dulwich Hill, Hurlstone Park, Lewisham, Stanmore, Sydenham, Tempe, Ashbury, Ashfield, Croydon, Croydon Park, Summer Hill, Burwood, Cabarita, Concord, Concord West, Enfield, Flemington, Homebush, Strathfield, Strathfield North, Beecroft, Denistone, Eastwood, Epping, Ermington, Meadowbank, Rydalmere, Ryde, North Ryde, West Ryde, Putney.

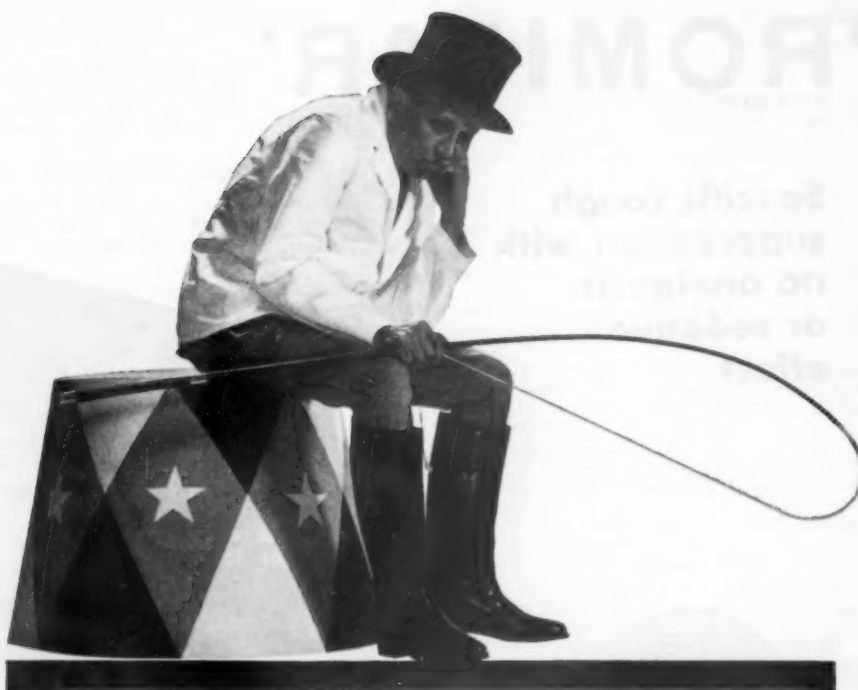
**Outer Western Suburbs:** May 8, in the Caraleon ballroom, Masonic Club, 42 George Street, Parramatta; commencing 8 p.m.

This meeting was not restricted to Guild members, but all zone members in the following areas were invited: Parramatta, Harris Park, Granville, Northmead, Westmead, Wentworthville, Carlingford, Castle Hill, Baulkham Hills, Pendle Hill, Seven Hills, Toongabbie, Dundas, Dural, Telopea, Kellyville, Cabramatta, Canley Vale, Carramar, Fairfield, Yennora, Guildford, Hargrave Park, Liverpool, Merrylands, Mt. Pritchard, Smithfield, Villawood, Camden, Campbelltown, Ingleburn, Windsor, Richmond, Penrith, St. Marys, Kingswood, Blacktown, Mt. Druitt, Rooty Hill, Doonside, Glenbrook, Auburn, Berala, Birrong, Chester Hill, Lidcombe, Regents Park, Sefton.

**Combined Zone Meeting at Hurstville:** A combined meeting will be held at Hurstville on Thursday, June 15, at 8 p.m., in St. George's Club, 8 Crofts Avenue, Hurstville (NOT the League's Club)—behind Diment's store; next to Hunt Bros.' garage.

All zone members are invited from Hurstville, Allawah, Blakehurst, Mortdale, Oatley, Penshurst, Arncliffe, Banksia, Bexley, Brighton, Carlton, Carss Park, Kogarah, Kyeemagh, Ramsgate, Rockdale, Sans Souci, Scarborough, Beverly Hills, Riverwood, Kingsgrove, Narwee, Peakhurst, Caringbah, Como, Cronulla, Engadine, Heathcote, Gympie, Jannali, Kirrawee, Miranda, Oyster Bay, Sutherland, Lugarno, Kurnell, Sylvania, Woolooware, Kyle Bay, East Hills, Padstow, Panania, Revesby.





### **THE PHARMACIST WHO BECAME A ONE-MAN CIRCUS**

In the center ring he performed his professional act—pharmacy. The customers applauded at the cash register.

When stock from a lot of "bargain buys" piled up in another ring, he improvised a strong-man act to handle the warehousing.

When suppliers' invoices poured in, he tried a balancing act with the accounts payable ledger.

When his working capital became tied up in inventory, he took to walking a tightrope.

Then one evening he noticed that the crowd cheered only his performance as a pharmacist.

#### ***Moral***



The pharmacist is a "star" in his own right, and the Lilly policy of wholesale distribution recognizes this. It provides a network of service wholesalers who are willing and happy to play the supporting roles.

So if you're tired of being a warehouseman, accountant, and banker, get back your "star billing" as pharmacist by routing your orders through one of the 40 Lilly service wholesalers who serve the nation.

ELI LILLY (AUSTRALIA) PTY. LIMITED, WEST RYDE, NEW SOUTH WALES

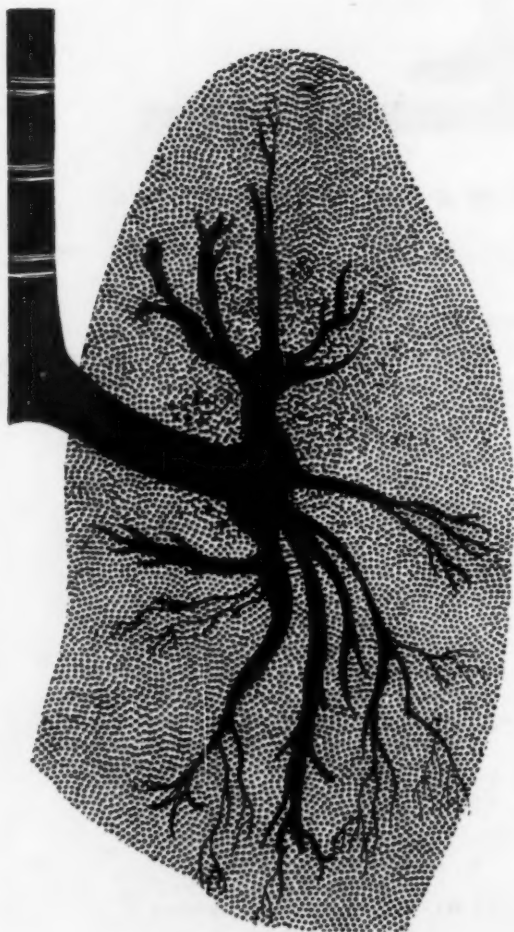
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# 'ROMILAR'

TRADE MARK

ROCHE

**Specific cough  
suppressant with  
no analgesic  
or sedative  
effect**



## DOSAGE

Adults: 1-2 teaspoonfuls.  
or one to two tablets.  
Children:  $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 teaspoonful or  
half to one tablet.  
Infants:  $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoonful.

These doses may be given 1-4  
times daily.

## PACKINGS

'Romilar' Syrup (15 mg. in 5 c.c.):  
In bottles 100 c.c. and 500 c.c.

'Romilar' Tablets (15 mg.):  
Bottles of 20 and 200.



**ROCHE PRODUCTS PTY. LIMITED**  
1 BARRACK STREET, SYDNEY

## NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

**Zone Meeting at Canberra:** A zone meeting was held at Canberra on May 16 at the Civic Hotel, commencing at 8 p.m. Guild representatives from Sydney attended. A special invitation to Cooma was extended.

### ZONE MEETING AT MANLY

Eighteen persons assembled in the Hydro on May 11 to hear about Repatriation, N.H.S. and other matters.

Mr. Dunwoodie welcomed Mr. L. W. Smith and his colleagues.

Mr. Smith apostrophised the paucity of the attendance (11 Guild members only). The zone meetings were arranged to permit zone members to hear of important events and to become a forum. "I hand you over to Mr. Thomas, who will deal with Federal aspects," he said.

Mr. Thomas warned the audience his job was a complicated one.

#### Repatriation Dispensing

For three years the Guild had been trying to get finality in a new agreement. The current one did not reflect any increase in fees since virtually 1939, e.g., the 8 oz. fee for a compound mixture was 2/6, for a mortar 2/11. Ready prepared 1/-. Ingredients were costed on the current Disp. Drug Tariff and Prescription Proprietaries List. The total account was minus 8-1/3rd and 2 1/2 per cent.

Assuming Repatriation scripts average £100 = £100 0 0

Under Guild rates £100 + 50% + 100 = £167 10 0

Under N.H.S. rates £100 + 33 1/3% = £133 10 0

+ 100 × 2/9 = £147 1 8

Under Repatriation rates £100 + 50% = £150 0 0

+ 100 × 1/-, but minus 8 1/3% and 2 1/2% = £138 10 7

Repatriation returned nearly £30 less than private. (Huddled in the cold hall, all sank further into their overcoats.)

Mr. Smith: "Any questions?"

A member queried the time lag if the Guild priced scripts. The lag now was 2 1/2 months to get the money back (murmurs of concurrence with statement).

It was opined the lag was not the Guild's fault, but occurred in the Repatriation Department, where the entitlements were checked.

The questioner stuck out that, whatever the cause, the delay existed. "We have to wait two months; the discount should be disallowed. It is a bad business."

Another member asked: "Will we be advised of the actual amount as priced by the Guild, to check up on what we receive?"

Answer: "Your cheque will be 96 1/2 per cent. of the claim."

Another member: "But how will we find out if anyone has interfered with the amount payable. Say the Guild priced it at £96 and the Department paid £90. How would we know?"

Mr. Thomas: "The form could show the details; Guild pricing less 3 1/2 per cent."

#### National Health Service

**Dual-Price Structure.**—Mr. Thomas spoke at length on the genesis and vicissitudes of the dual-price structure.

**Rise and Fall Clause.**—Mr. Thomas gave the meeting a thorough grounding on this matter.

Mr. Skilling: "Thank you for the explanation. The Public Relations Branch of the Guild should now get its guns into action. If you don't put your Public Relations in order you are not complete; put that high up on the list."

A member: "Now the new course is full time, is there any way the Guild can get at them? Could they be associates?"

Mr. Smith said they would be brought into the fold, but not as associates.

## Advertising and Merchandising

Mr. Pinerua said: "The whole concept of the scheme is the desire to bring to the public that the pharmacists are a unified body."

"We are being attacked by very vigorous merchandisers. The turnover of pharmacy is now £100,000,000 per annum, achieved by 6000 outlets. We are far in front in distribution and spread of outlets."

"We have 'product-knowledge.' However, only 70 per cent. are in the scheme. Soon you will be sent a brochure to further promote member-acceptance. When the time does come, in it lies your strength!"

"In pharmacy today there is a complacency due to earning too much money, or complete apathy. My experience is the average man is working hard on Government work, paying little less time to merchandising. Out of £100,000,000, 70 per cent. comes from the front of the shop."

"We will continue with our merchandising programme. It is a matter of policy and pride not to cut prices. We propose to have over Australia, from co-ordinated campaigns—

August—hair care;

The Christmas promotion again;

Baby-needs promotion, then the vitamin drive and so on.

"Planning takes months. On Monday we start for the Christmas promotion."

Mr. Smith: "Any questions?"

Mr. Skilling: "Have you tried the 'Reader's Digest'? There is a wealth of detail in a full-page in the newspaper; a bit much to read. The writing should be given to a newspaper man to get continuity: you think you are still reading news. There is a wealth of detail in our ads. in the press, but it is not eye-catching enough to read on. The public would not get past the first column."

Mr. Pinerua: "What you say is contrary to what we have found out. The agency consists of newspaper men. I think the 'Reader's Digest' will be used. I would like a permanent sum for Public Relations advertising —to go into the 'Reader's Digest'—not hard selling."

**Restricted Drugs.**—"The authorities are more and more perturbed at the illicit sale of restricted drugs—not keeping to the Poisons Regulations," it was stated.

The meeting concluded at 11 p.m.

## AUSTRALIAN CHEMISTS' GOLF ASSOCIATION CARNIVAL

Results of Competitions Held in Sydney from April 30 to May 5

Monday, May 1, at N.S.W. Golf Club

Four Ball Best Ball Stableford

Winners: Hal Gear (Vic.) 5, Greg Yum (N.S.W.) 17 .. 44

Runners Up: Dennis Atkins (Qld.) 10, Mick Bissaks (N.S.W.) 6 .. 43

Stableford Visitors

A Grade Ron Clarke (Vic.) 7 .. 26

B Grade Noel Heggie (Vic.) 15 .. 36

C Grade Bill Alcock (Vic.) 18 .. 36

N.S.W.

A Grade Jim Kavanagh 8 .. 35

B Grade Keith Beckefeld 11 .. 37

C Grade Neil Bridgefoot 20 .. 30

Tuesday, May 2, at Australian Golf Club

Club Championship: Laurie Skinner 32 Stableford points.

B Grade Championship: John Plunkett 23 Stableford points.

Four Ball Best Ball Stableford

Winners: Max Jones (N.S.W.) 8, John Plunkett (N.S.W.) 10 .. 39

Runners Up: Alan Cawood (N.S.W.) 15, Ron Howland (N.S.W.) 9 .. 38

## NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

### Stableford Visitors

A Grade	George Fawaz (Vic.) 3	27
B Grade	Gordon Collins (Vic.) 10	31
C Grade	Ted Beacham (Vic.) 16	33
<b>N.S.W.</b>		
A Grade	Laurie Skinner 1	33
B Grade	John Masters 13	32
C Grade	Sid Wolfson 17	30

### Thursday, May 4, at Elanora Country Club

#### Four Ball Best Ball Stableford

Winners:	Alan Weir (N.S.W.) 15, Bob Neil (N.S.W.) 9	40
Runners Up:	Brian Daly (N.S.W.) 3, Sid Hirsh (Vic.) 11	39

### Stableford Visitors

A Grade	Frank Mortegano (Vic.) 5	33
B Grade	Bill Alcock (Vic.) 13	27
C Grade	Eric Walker (Vic.) 18	19
<b>N.S.W.</b>		
A Grade	Laurie Skinner + 2	31
B Grade	Bob Barbuto 14	26
C Grade	Ray Walters 18	26

### Friday, May 5, at Pennant Hills Golf Club

#### L. Fripp Memorial Cup

N.S.W. 6 matches beat Victoria 1 match.

#### Four Ball Best Ball Stableford

Winners:	Rup Frew (N.S.W.) 14, Peter Castellaro (Qld.) 17	43
Runners Up:	Jim Kavanagh (N.S.W.) 5, Jim Cohen (N.S.W.) 8	40

### Stableford Visitors

A Grade	Pat Seeney (Qld.) 5	31
B Grade	Ian Barnes (Vic.) 11	34
C Grade	Chris Hoffman (Vic.) 18	26
<b>N.S.W.</b>		
A Grade	Bruce Grose 9	35
B Grade	Stan Palfreyman 14	32
C Grade	Ken Lake 20	32

### Nearest to Pin

Tom Hollingsworth (N.S.W.).

### Highest Aggregate for Four Days Play Non-Trophy Winners

Lindsay Smith (Vic.) 15	76
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### Lowest Aggregate for Four Days Play

Max Goodman (Vic.) 20	38
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## PRESENTATION OF REGISTRATION CERTIFICATES

Registration certificates were presented to pharmacy graduates at a dignified ceremony held in the Great Hall of the University of Sydney on April 27, commencing at 8 p.m.

The President of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales, Mr. J. F. Plunkett, addressing the assemblage, said: "On behalf of the Society, it affords me very much pleasure to welcome you here tonight. I introduce to you Mr. C. G. Gostelow, President of the Pharmacy Board of New South Wales, who will later give us an address. Also Professor S. E. Wright, head of the Pharmacy School. He will present certificates to graduates tonight.

"On my left are Mr. Palfreyman and Mr. Hall, Vice-President and Treasure respectively of the Society.

"On my right we have Mr. L. W. Smith, President of the New South Wales Branch of the Guild, then Mr. Cosgrave, Registrar of the Pharmacy Board. In addition, present on the dais are the Councillors of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales, members of the Pharmacy Board and the examiners.

"Before calling on the guest speaker, as President, it is my duty to say a few words to the graduates.

"In a few moments you will receive your certificates and also the Pharmaceutical Society's rules for professional conduct. I recommend that you carefully peruse them and learn the Society's standards of conduct. They are the ethical rules by which we work together, by which we do the right thing by one another. I also suggest that you should join the Pharmaceutical Society, which is the only Association which embraces every qualified member of the profession.

I now have very much pleasure in calling on Mr. Gostelow, President of the Pharmacy Board, who is guest speaker, to address you."

### Mr. Gostelow's Address

Mr. Gostelow then delivered the following address:—  
Mr. President, Distinguished Guests—Ladies and Gentlemen,—

I am very appreciative of the honour of again being invited by the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society to deliver the graduation address to the successful students, seated before me here in this, the Great Hall, of our University.

To each and every recipient of my Board's diploma I extend the congratulations of every member of that Board and particularly my own personal congratulations and good wishes.

At the same time I would like to say to all the parents of these young people how happy we all are to share your joy on this important occasion. I know you have had to play your part throughout these preparatory years and I trust every young student here is deeply conscious of the affection, encouragement and assistance that has been given them.

The true reward for you parents, for all that you have done to make tonight possible, must surely be seeing your son or your daughter receive their certificate of qualification, which is really their full entrance to their chosen career.

As I look at you young pharmacists, some confident and eager to push ahead and put your learning into practice, and other somewhat hesitant and uncertain to travel the road alone, with all its responsibilities, I see myself at the other end of this road, looking back, having practically retired from retail pharmacy.

I feel that in this retrospect there lies a challenge. Surely while travelling this road over the past thirty years, in all the pharmaceutical spheres in which I have worked, I must have learned something of the profession, something of life, that could be of value to you as you proceed along this way. In my previous address I likened the student to an Alpine climber who sets out to reach a high and distant peak.

In Alpine climbing you do not see the peak from the start, but are content to ascend ridge by ridge and intermediate peaks, each time hoping that the next one will be the final climb to the summit.

So with the student, his first climb is through school. Having attained this, he sees the years at the University ahead, with all its striving and sometimes disappointments. He eventually succeeds in reaching this height and feels surely this is the summit, only to find that far above him still looms the final peak of success and that the climb looks longer and steeper than before. Not only that, but up till this point (that is, through school and University), he had a guide to show the way. When I say he is without a guide I am speaking pharmaceutically, because spiritually no one is ever left without a guide in life if he or she knows where to look.

Finally, in the address I went on to say how to obtain that necessary experience, also pointing out the necessity to avoid the side paths leading down from the mountain side, such as dubious short cuts to wealth or any form of malpractice.

At the end of this long and arduous climb was the peak of success, and this is the theme I would like to





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## NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

speak about tonight. What is success? What is really the goal that each and every one of you are seeking?

If I were to ask any of you for a definition of success, what would your answer be? Or if I asked you what you expected from the practice of your profession I am sure I would receive many divergent answers. The majority would say, "Success means the acquisition of a large business and a large bank account, together with all the comforts and luxuries of a good income." There is nothing unworthy or unreal in this aspiration, provided that money and the material side does not dominate all other considerations and cause you to neglect your responsibilities to the public, or to ride roughshod over the fellow members of your profession or to shirk the moral responsibilities of pharmacy.

In my earlier years my father often quoted and always practised the philosophy contained in this extract from a poem: "In the march of life don't overlook the scenery while thinking of the destination."

I believe that today many a young pharmacist with his or her eye fixed on some distant incentive, be it worthy or not, cannot find the time to pause and appreciate or assist in the many things going on around them in their professional or private lives.

Of the many noted pharmacists who have left their mark on the community and their calling over the years I cannot think of any who are remembered for their business achievements and successes, but I could give you a long list of those who, year after year, without thought of reward, worked to raise the standard of their profession to make it a better one for you and me, who were to follow. These men found success in its truest sense, and as a result pharmacy prestige in N.S.W. has never stood higher than at present, with its University-degree course and the solidarity and unity brought about by the strength of the Guild and Society.

Pharmacy speaks with one voice throughout the Commonwealth, defends its rights before Governments and protects your position in the community. This state of affairs, however, is not a reason for complacency; rather it is a challenge to you, the chemists of tomorrow, to accept their greater responsibility and put something back into the profession to ensure its standing up against outside competition that today besets it on all sides. You must maintain the present standards, you must also give thought to raising the ethical standard, in keeping with the raised professional status, you must live and work in harmony with your fellows, and maintain the service to the community that has been the watchword of pharmacy throughout the ages.

In a garden, soil will support plants for a season or two and then you will note that the growth becomes slower and the quality of the blooms is no longer there. A specialist in this field would tell you that you will need to put back into the soil the essential minerals which the plants have used up.

What, then, are the elements that you will have to put back into your business to ensure growth and ultimate survival? There are many, but I believe the three important ones are: knowledge, service and integrity.

Knowledge of the academic side of pharmacy you have acquired over the last few years—knowledge of the business side you must acquire over the years that follow, and only time and experience will ensure it. Perhaps tonight you feel your studies are at an end. I contend that your greatest period of learning is still to come. The well-known poet, Cowper, once put it this way:

"Knowledge is proud that he has learned so much.  
Wisdom is humble that he knows no more."

At this stage of your career you have found that the business of a pharmacist covers much more than dispensing; so to concentrate on this only is to take too

limited a view of the chemist's special contribution to public welfare.

Pharmaceutical establishments have to be established along commercial lines, and you are all familiar with the shop which has specialised in certain well-defined fields, e.g., the pharmacist with expert photographic knowledge whose service instinctively reflects that specialised knowledge. Or, again, the pharmacist with wide experience in toiletries and cosmetics, with trained staff to keep his pharmacy attractive without detracting from his professional status; or, again, the country pharmacist with a sound knowledge of veterinary and agricultural pharmacy, who is held in the highest esteem and whose advice is constantly in demand.

I have touched on only a few examples to illustrate the amount of additional knowledge that has to be acquired, to which must be added a comprehensive knowledge of bookkeeping and accounts, to ensure the accurate running of your business.

Let me now pass on to service, which in the past was accomplished by every pharmacist living above his business. It is now the exception, and I believe that while pharmaceutical requirements, either immediate or prospective, can be met in the main by normal working arrangements, it is inevitable that there will be occasions when this will not suffice. Thus some provision must be made to cover the whole 24 hours, if pharmacy is to do the job expected of it.

One purpose of a pharmacist's work is to prevent or relieve suffering; it is essentially a humanitarian task, and everything a pharmacist does is conditioned by this fact. You must, therefore, by temperament and inclination, be suited to bear the burden which is the inevitable accompaniment of service to the sick. The sick may need help at any time and they may need it quickly. Therefore you will need willingness, sympathy, tact and patience to deal with them, yet at the same time you will need firmness to resist requests and demands which are not consistent with the patient's interests and may be contrary to the laws governing pharmacy.

Pharmaceutical products are not ordinary articles of consumption, which can be safely left to the choice of the customer—your guidance is constantly required. They may receive something, not dangerous in itself or in the circumstances for which it was intended, but could prove harmful if misused and may delay proper treatment.

The pharmacist then should use his knowledge to prevent immediate or ultimate danger and waste of the customer's money; the profit of any particular transaction must not be the criterion.

A generation ago certain standards of behaviour were inculcated in our early training. Among other things we were taught to allow a lady to precede us through a doorway and to give up one's seat in a train when a lady was standing. Today the average young man uses his football experience to brush aside women and children in order to be first aboard the train and there he stays put. Such is progress? However, over the years there have been certain niceties of behaviour within the profession that you must strive to maintain, e.g., when you go into a new town or district to manage or take over a pharmacy, it is considered correct to introduce yourself to the neighbouring pharmacists. You should also come to an agreement on such things as trading hours, fees, Guild policies, rostered working hours, and rigidly adhere to them.

You should assist your neighbouring pharmacist when short of urgent ethicals or drugs, just as you would expect that he should assist you.

You should mark all prescriptions for ethicals with the trade name you supplied and all prescriptions for stock mixtures with the formula used, so as to ensure uniformity from the next pharmacist who dispenses the scrip. Lack of uniformity in this regard brings loss of prestige to the profession as a whole.



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## **NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued**

You should not change any brand stipulated on the prescription without having recourse to ring or contact the prescriber.

You should instruct your staff in the restrictions of the Poisons Act, and see that no restricted drug is handed out contrary to regulations, proving a danger to the public and an embarrassment to your fellow pharmacist who adheres to the law.

You should enter into all activities of your local pharmacy associations to discuss current problems and implement policy laid down by official pharmacy, and, finally, you should do nothing to cast doubt on the ability and integrity of your fellows.

These niceties of behaviour I have enumerated are known as the ethics of the profession, and no profession can exist or progress without them. With this thought in mind as you set forth to gain experience in the profession of pharmacy, remember that whatever you observe to be good in others you should carefully imitate, and what in them may appear defective you should yourselves amend.

Such then is the nature of your calling. To achieve true success in it, you will need to acquire much additional knowledge, to learn the true meaning of service, and to build up a name for personal integrity. And when you reach the end of the road and look back, you will derive great satisfaction from a faithful discharge of your responsibilities to the profession, knowing that, through your example and precept, pharmacy has lost none of its lustre, and that the final destination has been reached without having overlooked the scenery on the way. (Applause.)

Mr. Plunkett thanked Mr. Gostelow for his fine address and called on Professor Wright to present Certificates of Registration to the graduates.

### **Presentation of Certificates**

Certificates were presented to the following:—

Allan, Peter G.	Lawrie, Annie J.
Allsopp, Francis J.	Lawson, Susan E.
Armstrong, Brian P.	Levi, Oreste F.
Baulch, Gordon R.	Lindsay, Barbara
Bernauer, Arthur F.	McGirr, Patrick Michael
Bloomfield, Peter R.	Machin, Robin L.
Bolin, Barbara	MacLean, Donald J.
Bradley, Margot L.	Manson, Lois N.
Camilleri, Esther	Mathieson, Paul J.
Carew, John M.	Meadows, John P.
Cathers, Frances E.	Miley, Geoffrey C.
Cirillo, Barry R.	Miller, Lorraine M.
Clarke, Stephen C.	Montgomery Graeme G.
Connolly, Michael J.	Mullins, John R.
Coogan, Pamela	O'Brien, Bernadette
Coombe, Heather E.	O'Neill, Anthony D.
Cox, Margaret M.	Payne, Philip E.
Danon, Albert	Perraton, Valerie N.
Dawes, Diane J.	Raffin, Judith A.
Dearden, Clifford E.	Riddett, Peter J.
De Leeuw, Ronald M.	Rushbrooke, Ronald G.
Doctors, Louise M.	Seale, Helen M.
Elliott, Ross	Sharpe, Carole A.
Fahy, Francis G.	Simon, Peter L.
Farmer, Robert J.	Sinclair, Brian J.
Fowler, James W.	Slocombe, Barrie T.
Grabham, Oroya C.	Smith, Bruce G.
Grist, William E.	Smith, Yvonne F.
Hills, Doreen J.	Stuart, Kenneth A.
Hiscock, Terence R.	Thomas, Margaret K.
Houston, Norma J.	Toohy, Michael F.
Humphreys, Janelle F.	Underwood, David J.
Jobling, John H.	Walker, John F.
Johns, Graham M.	Wright, Robert J.
Landers, Warwick M.	Wunderlich, Ernest J.



### Pharmacy Department

Professor Wright then detailed advances in the Pharmacy Department as follows:—

The decision of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of N.S.W. to use the Great Hall of the University for the presentation of Certificates of Registration has proved to be an extremely happy one. Although this is only the third occasion on which the certificates have been presented here, the ceremony has already begun to acquire an air of tradition. This has, without doubt, been more easily assumed because of the very nature of the hall itself, regarded as one of the finest examples of neo-Gothic buildings in this city, and which has been the setting for so many young men and women to pass out and assume various mantles of responsibility in the community. This hall, completed about 100 years ago, is a lasting tribute to the foresight of those very sound citizens of this city who, despite much adverse criticism, were determined not only to have a University, but a good one, housed in buildings which would do justice to the cause of education in this State.

I am sure that you who are here tonight to receive your certificates will also remember this occasion for a long time, because it does set a seal on your endeavours over the past few years and it is very proper that there should be some means of expressing this summation of effort in a simple yet formal manner.

Although this is not a University ceremony in the strict sense of the word, pharmacy has so long been associated with the University that I am sure you all feel that any distinction is purely circumstantial and that you are now bridging the inevitable period of transformation whereby full degree status will be accorded to all pharmacy students.

Just as the builders of this University had to look many years ahead, so I hope we too are establishing the future of pharmacy in this State on a firmer footing to meet a changing situation; the final outcome being, as always, obscurely set in the distance. To meet the future situations, principles must be sound, and in our field they must also be scientifically based, for there is no room in modern medical science for the charlatan nor for those who are content with inferior standards. Time will inevitably catch up and exposure, with consequent ridicule, loss of status and confidence, will be inevitable.

For these reasons our University course in pharmacy is being remodelled and much thought is being given to the course to find a balance between the present needs of pharmacy and the demands we anticipate will be made in the future in all parts of the profession. Our school has to cater for the pharmacist practitioner in the shop and in the hospital, for industry, for research and for teaching.

We must prepare the student in a general way to be ready to enter these branches of pharmacy so that he can ultimately specialise in his chosen avenue. University education cannot be confined within narrow limits to satisfy the vocational requirements of the moment. Such an outlook would not justify the expense of a University training and be better catered for in an entirely different educational environment.

To carry out our teaching obligations within the University, the Pharmacy School has now an academic staff of 20, who are mostly engaged in teaching students in Materia Medica (300) and Second Year Pharmacy Degree students (120). In addition, we provide a third year B.Sc. course in Pharmaceutical Science and give short practical and lecture courses to fourth year medical students and third year veterinary students. The department still conducts an evening course during first and second terms for those students who have been unsuccessful in their qualifying examinations. To accomplish this we now have five large teaching laboratories, each holding from 50 to 60 students, all extremely well equipped through generous donations from the pharmaceutical profession and from pharmaceutical industry.

Laboratories are also being equipped for teaching manufacturing processes and aseptic techniques designed more especially for students desiring to proceed



## HAMILTON

### NEWSLETTER

#### SELLING ANY THIS WINTER?

Vit. C either prophylactically or for treatment of colds—effective or not? The B.M.J., March 5, 1960, p. 742, says, following an examination of clinical trials in three countries, "There is little to support any claim that Vit. C has a beneficial effect on the common cold."

#### GENERAL PRACTICE

All over the world medical interest, even down to the yet-to-qualify, is towards specialising. It is recognised that the key man of the profession is the general practitioner, that more G.P.s. are needed. He is the point of contact between most patients and the profession. Yet the ratio of G.P.s. per family continues to fall, that of specialists to rise. Will this trend continue? Is it for the better or otherwise in the family health pattern?

#### NEXT SEVERAL MONTHS

These are the chilly ones. Muscular aches and pains are more frequent. Counter prescribe Rubesal for massage and/or Salamide B tablets.

#### AEROMEDICINE

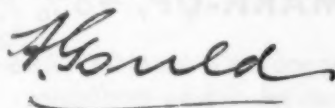
There are four main classes of medical problem in air travel—air sickness, pressure alterations, decrease of oxygen at altitude, and anxiety states. Diabetics and patients soon after abdominal surgery should avoid sickness. Barometric pressure changes with altitude affect conditions of intestinal blockage, pneumoperitoneum or pneumothorax, and E.N.T. disorders. Oxygen decrease is adverse in lung conditions, cardiac failure, anaemia, and histotoxic states. Anxiety states develop oxygenation of haemoglobin at high altitude and is best controlled by physician assurance on the uneventful nature of modern flying. Jet travel produces no additional medical problems.

#### SOMETHING IN THIS

After hearing two eye-witness accounts of the same accident one begins to wonder about history.

#### THREE D.

A recently introduced 3 dimensional microscope is useful for examining thick sections to see how cells are related to each other.



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## NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

to an honours degree in pharmacy. With teaching and research laboratories combined, the Pharmacy School now occupies 30,000 square feet of floor space.

This is a far cry from our previous accommodation in the Medical School, and yet it is not excessive: Already we are concerned for the future, for there are now 320 students in the first year of the Degree Course and 184 still taking the first year of the old course.

There is still a difficult problem ahead of us. The provision of adequate space is difficult, but not insuperable. The provision of adequate staff of sufficient experience is a much more difficult task. With an increasing demand for experienced staff coming from all pharmacy schools in all countries, we have to rely mainly on our own graduates who have taken higher degrees either in this University or overseas.

The training of an academic is a lengthy process. Four years for an honours degree, another for a master's thesis, and at least two more for a doctorate. Overseas experience is also necessary to bring in new ideas and for balance, so in all we can count on at least 10 years as a normal period for training a University teacher. Fortunately, we have been able, with the assistance of scholarships for overseas study, to fulfill some of our immediate needs, but we must continue to make provision for the future and try to attract senior academics from overseas.

Our research work in the Pharmacy School, which is so necessary to provide stimulus for staff and to train research workers and to endeavour to make some contribution to scientific research, continues steadily. We have been assisted here by the provision of full-time research fellows provided for by grants from the National Health and Medical Research Council, and from a few members of the pharmaceutical industry. We still need more workers at post-doctoral level to build up the school and to counter the heavy teaching load imposed on the staff. We are therefore very grateful to the institution of a Research Trust by the Pharmaceutical Society and to which the majority of the members of the Society have contributed. It is a wonderful stimulus to know that we have the goodwill of pharmacy behind us and we look forward to a long period of fruitful co-operation. Our research equipment is second to none in the Commonwealth and we have the will to use it. What we need is more time and more people to take advantage of the generous provision of this equipment, amounting to many thousands of pounds.

I have given this brief review of the changes that are occurring in our Pharmacy School to try to indicate what lies ahead. Standards of efficiency are increasing in all branches of science. Progress and increase in efficiency are inextricably combined, and we must see to it that standards of pharmaceutical practice also measure up to the raised standards in other branches of science.

This is just as much the responsibility of the recently qualified as it is of the more senior members of the profession; in fact, more so, as you have a lifetime ahead of you. We hope, within the next decade or two, that we will finally establish the pharmacist as the authority on drugs—actions and uses, preparation, formulation and administration. You must keep up with the changes by reading; the Society must help by providing more instructive post-graduate teaching. The Pharmacy School must play a more important part in helping to keep the graduates up-to-date. Don't think, therefore, that you have seen the last of us—your co-operation is essential if pharmacy is to continue to advance. (Applause.)

Mr. Plunkett concluded by saying: "I would like to add my personal congratulations to you tonight. I have attended every ceremony for presentation of certificates, and I have always been most impressed at the standard of graduates. We can leave the future of pharmacy safely in their hands. I thank all who have come along tonight and trust you have had a pleasant evening."

## PHARMACY BOARD

### Monthly Meeting

The Pharmacy Board of New South Wales met at 52 Bridge Street, Sydney, on May 10, at 8 p.m.

**Present.**—Mr. C. G. Gostelow (Chairman), Prof. S. E. Wright, Messrs. G. Mallam, G. Harman, L. Smith, G. Simpson, K. Cartwright, E. Dempster.

**Inspector's Reports.**—Sale of hair colour restorer containing Plumbis Acetas.—The Inspector's action in this matter was endorsed.

**Applications for Registration** were approved, as follows:—

(a) Having passed Qualifying Examination: Penelope Alidenes, Isabel Ann Petherbridge, John Vincent Sidgreaves, Donald Leslie Burrows, Tamara Satrapinsky.

(b) By Reciprocal Agreement: Peter Theo Comino and Donald Charles Noone, both from Queensland.

**Certificates of Identity** were issued to Carolyn Barbara Bolin (to Northern Ireland), Brian William Thackeray (to Tasmania), Enid Lois Buckley (to South Australia), and the following to Great Britain: Cecily Frances Barry, Louise Margaret Doctors, Colleen Uther Harris, Roxene Mary Lloyd, Kevin Stanley Hassey, William Frederick Giffen, Carolyn Barbara Bolin, Richard James Langham and Olive Caroline Langham.

**Poisons Act.**—Deaths from the following poisons had been notified since last meeting viz.: Barbiturates 8, Carbromal 3, Carbromal and Bromvaletone 1, Bromvaletone 1, Bromide 2, Chlorpicaon (Lavacide) 1, Strychnine 1, Arsenic 1, Parathion 1, 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid 1.

**Apprenticeship Indentures.**—Registrations comprised 5 transfers, 2 cancellations and 1 resumption.

**Correspondence.**—National Health and Medical Research Council, forwarding a draft for the advertising of proprietary medicines.—Copies of the draft were handed to the Chairman, Mr. Smith and Prof. Wright for perusal and report to next meeting.

Two apprentices wrote requesting permission to sit for the Qualifying Examination. — Both applications were refused.

Mr. Ian S. Pritchard, request for the issue of a duplicate Certificate of Registration.—Authority granted.

From Pharmacy Board of Queensland regarding reciprocity of Registration.—Noted with satisfaction.

From the Under Secretary, forwarding copy of a paper read at a meeting of The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain in January, 1961.—Handed to Professor Wright for perusal.

From the Secretary, N.S.W. Government Offices, London, forwarding copies of papers read at a meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain on aspects of Pharmacy in Northern France.—Handed to the Chairman for perusal.

From the Pharmaceutical Association of Australia, regarding new edition of the British Pharmaceutical Codex.—The Chairman undertook to examine the letter and report to the Board.

**A. G. Baker**—application for change of name by Deed Poll from Lloyd George BAKER to Joshua BAKER.—Approved.

**General.**—Annual Report for 1960.—Noted.

## PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

### Council Meeting

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales met at "Science House," 157 Gloucester Street, Sydney, on May 2, at 7.45 p.m.

**Present.**—Councillors J. F. Plunkett (Chairman), S. M. Palfreyman, E. G. Hall, K. H. Powell, B. G. Fegent, K. A. Cartwright, W. R. Cutler, H. W. Read, S. E. Wright, R. M. Dash, Mavis Sweeney and A. F. Winterton.

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## NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

### Report of Meeting of Society Executive, April 11, 1961

**Secretary.**—Mr. Plunkett said there had been some developments since the meeting of the Executive on April 11 concerning the Secretaryship.

Mr. Hall: "I would like to move that Mr. A. C. Fraser assume the position as Secretary, from July 1, 1961."

After further discussion, it was resolved unanimously that Mr. A. C. Fraser be appointed Secretary designate as from July 1, 1961. Mr. Fraser to assume full duties on September 1, 1961.

**Guild House.**—Mr. Plunkett said that he had received the following letter from the Guild:

"I have to advise that at last meeting of the State Branch Committee it was resolved:—

"That in the event of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales requesting space in Guild House, the State Branch Committee is agreeable to accept them as tenants."

"This resolution was put to the meeting and declared carried unanimously.

"It was decided to forward a copy of the resolution to the Pharmaceutical Society, informing them that the Guild is not yet in a position to offer a firm tenancy. This question is entirely governed by the outcome of negotiations between the Guild and the Government. It was anticipated that these would have been completed by March 31, instead of which negotiations have not even seriously commenced, and if the overall pattern of the National Health Act dispensing negotiations is followed, then finality could well be months away."

Mr. Plunkett said the Executive decided that such a conditional offer could not be accepted. This meant the Society would remain at "Science House."

**Report of Meeting of Vocational Employment Sub-Committee, April 17.**—It was reported that the S.U.P.A. could not get the names and addresses of those students completing the degree course. Contact had been established with Miss Telfer, and later Major Power agreed to make available to the Society all the cards showing the students in degree pharmacy course—about 400. It was decided to send a Society employee to the University to get these names and addresses.

Regarding letterheads, it was decided to print 5000 letterheads for the Vocational Employment Service of the Society.

It was decided to hold a further meeting of the Sub-Committee on May 12—S.U.P.A. and the Guild to be advised.

**Report of Meeting of Research Trust Committee, April 20.**—Mr. Plunkett said a Research Trust would be set up. It had been agreed that a function should be held at the University in the School of Pharmacy, on July 19, for the purpose of officially opening the new Pharmacy Laboratories and to officially inaugurate the Pharmaceutical Society's Research Trust.

It was decided that the Executive plus Professor Wright should meet on May 11, to draft a programme.

**The Pharmaceutical Society of N.S.W. Research Trust.**—1961 donations to date £3944/6/-.

**Refresher Lectures.**—Mr. Plunkett said that two particularly meritorious lectures had been delivered so far. The title of a lecture had been changed to "Drug Control of Ovulation."

**Proposed Post-Graduate Lecture Series at Wollongong.**—Mr. Neville Carr wrote proposing a series of five lectures, starting in the month of July. Approximately 25 pharmacists might attend. The Ironworkers' Club is available. It was decided to reply that the Society is prepared to arrange about five lectures, commencing in mid-September, weekly, on Monday nights. The Society would pay the Lecturers' travelling expenses.

**First-Aid Lectures.**—It was decided that the President should contact Miss Higgins of the St. John Ambulance Association, personally, to discuss the Society's requirements.



**Presentation of Registration Certificates, April 27.**—Mr. Plunkett said it was a very successful function—dignified and impressive. Council could be justly proud of the function it had organised.

It was stated: "Three people did not attend to receive their Certificates, after accepting the Society's invitation. A reprimand should be sent to them."—It was decided to send a reprimand to each person who did not attend, after accepting the Society's invitation to do so.

Mr. Plunkett said he would like to express his personal regards to Mr. Gostelow and Professor Wright for their addresses at the ceremony.

**Annual Dinner, June 14.**—It was decided that Mr. Plunkett should discuss the menu with Miss Pearson on May 11.

**Pharmacy Ball, August 7.**—The price for tickets was fixed at £1/10/- per single ticket. Menu No. 1 was selected.

It was agreed that the proceeds from the Ball should go to the Research Trust. This information to be printed on the ticket.

**Correspondence.**—From P.A.A., asking for comments regarding proposed deletions from and additions to the present B.P.C. (new edition 1963).—Professor Wright was looking into this matter.

Professor S. E. Wright, re A.N.Z.A.A.S. meeting in Brisbane. Papers in Section "O" will be read by Dr. Watson, Dr. J. Thomas, Dr. O'Reilly, Dr. A. J. Ryan, Mr. R. G. Coombe, Mr. R. E. Thomas, Mr. J. J. Ashley, Mr. P. Robinson, Mr. J. Roxon, Mr. L. Ladomery, Miss Colleen Robinson.

Dr. J. G. Dare, University of Queensland, expressing thanks for warm reception and generous hospitality extended on occasion of recent visit.

The Newcastle and Hunter Valley Pharmacists' Association, perturbed by the poor results achieved by students studying under the Pharmacy Degree Course. It was decided to reply that the Association's letter relating to results achieved by students studying under the Pharmacy Degree Course had been referred to Professor Wright for comment.

**New Members Elected.**—Francis Joseph Allsopp, Haberfield; Paul Anthony Asprey, Willoughby; Peter Robert Baird, Blackheath; Gordon Raymond Baulch, Lewisham; Robert Edward Brady, Forbes; Selwyn John Brown, Quirindi; Janet Margaret Bruce, Bellevue Hill; Robert James Cairns, Haberfield; Dennis John Castrission, Abbotsford; Stephen Christopher Clarke, Lindfield; Judith Mary Collins, Beverly Hills; Agrida Dancis, Thornleigh; Ronald de Leeuw, Point Piper; Louise Margaret Doctors, Dover Heights; Geoffrey Gordon Duggin, Wagga Wagga; Denny Frederick Fiorio, Strathfield; Ann Fraser Forman, Beacon Hill; William Edward Crist, Westmead; Norma Jean Houston, Abbotsford; Robyn King, South Coogee; Susan Elizabeth Lawson, Killara; Mrs. Judith Evans Little (nee Hill), Croydon; Mrs. Margery Mary McCarthy (nee Alcorn), Ramsgate; Michael McCoy, Cronulla; Norman Kingsley McFarlane, Campsie; Paul James Mathieson, Bondi Junction; Robin Lesley Machin, Kirribilli; Barry Morris Marks, Bellevue Hill; Graeme George Montgomery, Mosman; Judith Olliver, Cooma; Philip Eric Payne, Wollongong; Edward Joseph Phelan, Menai; Valerie Norma Perraton, Kings Cross; Judith Anne Marion Raffin, Centennial Park; Margaret Beverley Robards, Gordon; Carole Anne Sharpe, Edgecliff; Brian John Sinclair, Bondi Junction; Bruce George Smith, West Ryde; Robin Deirdre Smith, Kotara; Miss Jill Lenore Sproule, Bondi Junction; Keith Colin Thurecht, Brunswick Heads; Michael Francis Toohey, Ryde; Jane Catherine Valentine, Seven Hills; John Frederick Alan Walker, Roseville; Anthony Francis Williams, Maitland; William Alan Woodgate, Wingham; Robert James Wright, Bondi Junction; and Marie Therese Clark, Dover Heights.

**Reinstatement.**—John Patrick Neylan, Stanmore.

**Advanced to Full Membership.**—Alan Grant Blundell, Newcastle; Mrs. Margaret Mary Cox, Casula; Robert James Farmer, Northmead; Grahame Ross Hedges,

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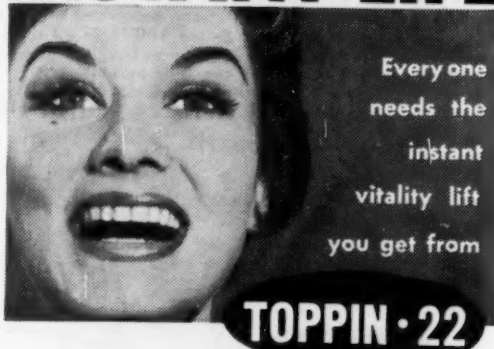
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VICTORIA: George Elliott, 245 Swan Street, Richmond, 42,4116.  
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## NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

Harris Park; Graham Melville Johns, Bondi; Anthony Taylor Lee, Belfield; Glen Thomas Watson Miller, Maroubra Beach; Russell Edmund Victor Miller, Lilli Pilli; Philip Turner Rees, New Lambton; Miss Tamara Satrapinsky, Wentworthville; Barrie Thomas Slocombe, Edgecliffe; David James Underwood, Dee Why; Margaret Jean Uren, Mullumbimby; Margot Diana Woodward, Abbotsford; and Miss Penelope Alidenes, Ashfield.

**Associate Members.**—Gregory Colin Hurst, Brian Clarence Page.

**Accounts.**—Mr. Hall said in reference to the entertainment of lecturers and on the matter of entertaining generally, it was quite a nuisance presenting a number of small accounts. He suggested that an account should be opened at Pfahlers Hotel in the name of the Society, to be operated upon by the President, Vice-President and the Secretary.—This suggestion was adopted.

Mr. Hall said that a special deposit account had been opened with the Commonwealth Savings Bank at Circular Quay, and the sum of £3000 had been invested in Series E, Special Bonds. (These two matters relate to the Research Trust Fund.)

**Medicine Measures.**—Mr. Read said that he had attended another meeting of the Standards Association of Australia—the matter of "Medicine Measures" was discussed.

**Burroughs Wellcome Merchandising Film.**—Mr. Cartwright said this was a fine film.

It was decided to send a letter of thanks to Burroughs Wellcome & Co. (Aust.) Ltd. for entertaining the Society Council.

**Digest.**—It was decided at the suggestion of Mr. Palfreyman to appoint Mr. Robert Dash to the Digest Committee (Mr. Palfreyman retired from this Committee).

**Colouring of Certain Tablets Labelled "B.P."** — Mr. Plunkett said that a member brought up the matter of G.P. Phenobarb Sodium tablets, which were coloured, and therefore not in accordance with the B.P. monograph. Mr. Plunkett said he had taken up the matter with G.P. Pty. Ltd., and the company had promised to remove the colouring in future.

The meeting terminated at 10 p.m.

## THE GUILD

### S.B.C. Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the New South Wales Branch of the Guild met at Science House, 157 Gloucester Street, Sydney, on May 18, at 8 p.m.

**Present.**—Messrs. L. W. Smith (Chairman), W. F. Pinerua, K. W. Jordan, R. W. Feller, R. S. Leece, W. G. Sapsford, C. D. Bradford, J. N. Young, P. R. Lipman, K. E. Thomas and K. A. Cartwright.

#### Zone Meetings—Metropolitan and Country.

**Meeting at Ashfield** (inner Western Suburbs): Mr. Pinerua said the meeting was successful; 80 had attended. They were told everything known, to bring them up to date.

Mr. Jordan said that the matters under discussion were very well handled by the speakers.

**Meeting at Parramatta** (outer Western Suburbs): Mr. Smith said that 60 odd attended. Towards the conclusion of the meeting it developed into a local zone affair. It was a good meeting.

**Meeting at Manly:** A report of the meeting had been issued. It was disappointing that only 11 Guild members attended; 18 in all were present, including employees in pharmacies.

**Meeting at Canberra:** Mr. Pinerua said the meeting was very successful—20 out of 24 attended. One man came from Queanbeyana and another from Cooma. Zone

members were brought up to date. They were most interested in the advertising programmes, and in the finish were quite satisfied with the advertising scheme and with what was being done.

**Meeting at Hurstville:** It was observed that the meeting at Hurstville would be held in the middle of June.

**Zone Meeting at Wagga:** Mr. Smith said he would attend a zone meeting to be held at Wagga on May 28. Mr. Cos Small, the local Secretary, had been advised, and he would circularise zone members in his area.

**Building at 199 Clarence Street.**—Mr. Smith said the building was going along satisfactorily.

**Merchandising and Publicity.**—

**Current Campaign:** Mr. Pinerua said the current campaign was moving along on the lines as planned. Everyone was pleased at the ethical approach adopted, particularly in the warning at the end of the advertisement "not to take too many vitamins."

**Next Promotion:** The next promotion would be the one agreed upon by the Federal Conference—"Hair Care."

A decision should be reached by the Committee on the question whether the campaign be confined to women and girls, or whether men and children should be included.

A Member: "When it comes to 'Hair Care,' we should incorporate treatments to the scalp. Slip in the odd word for men."

**Reports of Sub-Committees** were dealt with, as follows:—

**(A) Trade and Commerce.**—Commenting on the report by Mr. Frew as circulated, Mr. Jordan said it was a good job on Mr. Frew's part to get out a report to the Committee prior to the meeting, particularly as he was away on holidays.

Mr. Frew dealt with the following subjects in his report:—

**Guild Prestige Wrapping Paper:** No shortage of paper bags at present. Paper will be changed shortly.

**Nyal/Bayer TV Advertising:** Difficulty is hour-long programme must be shared by their two companies, but now 15 minutes interval between Nyal and Bayer announcements.

**Cutting of Enos and Brylcreem:** A letter to Beecham Pty. Ltd. will be published in "Contact."

**Kodak Dealer Training Programme:** Conference with Mr. Robertson and Mr. Stewart discussed full day school. Promised Guild support. If desired a condensed session could be held one evening by Kodak.

**Serene Sanitary Napkins:** These would be available at beginning of June.

**Photographic Processing—Charging of Deposit:** It was resolved to give authority to Mr. Frew to print the necessary cards relating to a deposit.

**Guild Prestige Wrapping Paper:** The paper will feature Nyal Baby Powder, Farex, S.M.A., Veganin 100's, Nada Tooth Brush, Dettol, Kodak Films, Savlon Cream. Parke, Davis would be invited to feature Myadec.

**Federal Trade and Commerce Conference.**—Mr. Frew was appointed Delegate to represent N.S.W. at this Conference, to be held in Melbourne on August 7 and 8.

**(B) Dispensing.**—Report 1/5/61 by Mr. Sapsford as circulated.

Mr. Sapsford said that reference to the matter would be made in the current week's Bulletin, that is increase in enrolment and a transfer fee.

**(C) Industrial.**—A member submitted a report on the Third Convention of the Industrial Relations Society, held at Terrigal on May 5 to 7.

**New Members Elected.**—Ian Stanley Pritchard, Mount Pritchard; Mrs. Margery Mary McCarthy, Ramsgate; Barry Morris Marks, Sydney; Miss Anne Marie Brereton, Bexley North.

The meeting terminated at 11 p.m.



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# VICTORIA

## PERSONAL and GENERAL

## State News

Members in Victoria desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Editor (38-6254).

### MANAGERS AND RELIEVERS: MAY, 1961

Reliever:	Pharmacy
Abe, Mrs. J. J. . . . .	Mr. W. B. Coyne, Camberwell.
Acton, Mr. A. . . . .	Mark's Pharmacy, South Melb.
Alkemade, Mr. C. Van	Evans & Hartley, Warragul.
Ayscough, Mr. A. L. . .	Mr. W. J. Shaw, Moe.
Baker, Mr. J. . . . .	Mr. P. J. O'Neill, Northcote.
	Messrs. C. P. & I. C. Wood, Box Hill.
Block, Mr. G. . . . .	Mr. H. E. Davies, Heidelberg.
Branson, Mrs. P. . . .	Mr. W. S. Titcher, Dandenong.
Breen, Miss M. . . . .	U.F.S. Dispensary, Thornbury.
Breen, Mr. K. M. . . .	Mr. D. M. Macdonald, Castle-maine.
	U.F.S. Dispensary, Yarraville.
Brennan, Mr. D. T. . .	Mr. C. Blenkiron, South Yarra.
	Miss J. Gibney, Broadford.
	Mr. R. M. McFarlane, Numurkah.
	Mr. F. Corrigan, Bendigo.
Bristow, Mr. H. . . . .	Mr. T. P. Lane, Daylesford.
Browne, Miss L. M. . .	Mr. S. F. G. Byrnes, Preston.
	Mr. F. C. Brabner, Lismore.
	Mr. W. M. Morton, Charlton.
Cain, Mr. G. . . . .	U.F.S. Dispensary, Sunshine.
Caleo, Mr. S. M. . . .	Mr. J. P. Newdick, Footscray.
	Yallourn Pharmacy, Yallourn.
Cathcart, Mr. B. . . .	Mr. L. V. McIroy, Windsor.
	Mr. R. R. Pepin, Footscray.
Cox, Mr. A. . . . .	Mr. E. Lindell, Ascot Vale.
	Mr. R. T. Bland, Coburg.
Dobyn, Mr. B. L. . . .	Mr. A. J. Carra, South Yarra.
Elliott, Mr. B. J. . . .	Mr. C. H. Gaunson, Croydon.
	U.F.S. Dispensary, Essendon.
Ellis, Miss J. . . . .	Mr. J. E. Coates, Thornbury.
Everett, Mr. C. D. . .	Mr. G. W. Hines, Leongatha.
	Mr. H. C. Heenan, Edenhope.
	Mr. D. H. Nicholson, Albury, N.S.W.
Goldberg, Mr. A. H. . .	Mr. E. D. Casper, Footscray.
Goldsack, G. R. . . . .	U.F.S. Dispensary, Warragul.
Garlick, Miss L. . . .	Mr. R. S. Darling, Warrackna-beal.
	Mrs. Schwartz, Stawell.
Hain, Mr. L. . . . .	Mr. N. E. J. Zerbe, S. Caulfield.
Hastwell, Mr. G. B. . .	Mr. R. H. Mercer, Corryong.
	Mr. F. A. O'Connor, M. Ponds.
	U.F.S. Dispensary, Essendon.
Hassey, Mr. K. S. . . .	Mr. W. J. Shaw, Moe.
Hogan, Mrs. U. M. . . .	Mr. H. E. F. Harvie, Hawthorn.
Hunter, Mr. G. . . . .	Spiller's Pharmacy, Kew.
Isaac, Mr. J. F. . . . .	Eastfield Pharmacy, Croydon.
	Mr. W. G. Marsh, Brighton.
	Mr. B. J. Hall, Ringwood.
Jacobson, Mr. B. L. . .	Mrs. P. M. Cox, Kew.

Reliever:	Pharmacy
Jaggs, Mr. A. E. . . . .	Mrs. A. H. A. Matthew, Beau-maris.
Jennings, Mrs. B. . . .	Miss C. L. Cameron, Footscray.
Johns, Mr. D. . . . .	Mr. A. M. Montague, Morwell.
	Mr. C. A. Wurf, Orbost.
Jonas, Mrs. . . . .	Royal Women's Hospital, Mel-bourne.
	Evans & Hartley, Warragul.
Knightley, Mr. H. A. . .	Estate R. K. McDonald, Sun-shine.
Llewellyn, Mr. B. . . .	Mr. L. G. Rowbottom, Newport.
	Mr. J. W. Miller, Alexandra.
Miller, Mr. W. . . . .	Mr. W. G. Wilson, Hampton.
Milne, Mr. D. L. . . . .	Mr. I. E. Jacob, Richmond.
Mills, Mrs. L. . . . .	Miss P. Cooney, Gardenvale.
Mooney, Miss V. . . . .	U.F.S. Dispensary, Footscray.
Pearson, Mr. D. G. . . .	Mr. R. W. Sanders, Frankston.
Pearson, Mr. W. A. . .	Pratt's Pharmacy, Ashburton.
	Mr. R. G. Coulton, Regent.
Pratt, Mr. P. . . . .	U.F.S. Dispensary, Yarraville.
Redapple, Mr. A. . . .	Mr. T. V. Payne, Hartwell.
Richards, Mr. B. . . .	Estate J. W. Dammary, Brighton.
	U.F.S. Dispensary, Bendigo.
Robinson, Miss H. . . .	Q. Vic. Hospital, Melbourne.
Russell, Mr. N. F. . . .	Mr. G. A. Whitford, Jeparit.
Sampson, Mr. L. A. . . .	Mr. T. R. Pitt, Newmarket.
Scotis, Mr. P. J. . . . .	Mrs. H. E. Robertson, Heath-mont.
	Mr. J. V. Guthrie, Camperdown.
Shallcross, Mr. A. . . .	Estate J. W. Dammary, East Brighton.
	Mr. W. J. Collett, Richmond.
	Messrs. C. P. & I. C. Wood, Box Hill.
Shellcott, Miss A. L. . .	Mr. F. S. Ward, Traralgon.
Shem, Mr. R. H. . . . .	Mr. D. Tait, Melbourne.
Stiles, Mr. N. F. . . . .	Mr. N. Maller, Ringwood.
Sutcliffe, Mr. H. . . . .	Mr. G. E. McConville, Mel-bourne.
Thackeray, Mr. B. . . .	Mr. J. F. Gallagher, Armadale.
	Messrs. C. P. & I. C. Wood, Box Hill.
Watson, Mr. I. G. . . . .	Mr. I. M. Foyster, Wangaratta.
West, Mr. W. C. . . . .	Mr. R. H. Clyne, Collingwood.
Whitty, Miss M. . . . .	Base Hospital, Warrnambool.
Whytcross, Mr. C. . . .	Mt. Royal Hospital, Parkville.
Williams, Mr. D. R. . .	Mr. G. R. Ponsford, Woodend.

### Business Changes

Messrs. B. F. Huntsman and L. C. Withers advise having taken into partnership Mr. B. M. Huntsman.

Mr. B. W. Hawdon has closed his pharmacy at Balwyn and has opened a pharmacy at Port Phillip Arcade, Flinders Street, Melbourne.

Mr. G. A. Saunders has moved from 684 to 698 Glenferrie Road, Glenferrie.

Mr. B. M. Donald has taken his son, Ian, into partnership at Geelong. They will trade as Basil Donald & Son.

### The following pharmacies changed hands:—

Mr. J. A. Winter purchased from Mr. C. H. Semmens, 35 Melrose Street, Sandringham.

Mr. P. Court from Mr. R. K. Hazard, 238 Glen Eira Road, Elsternwick.





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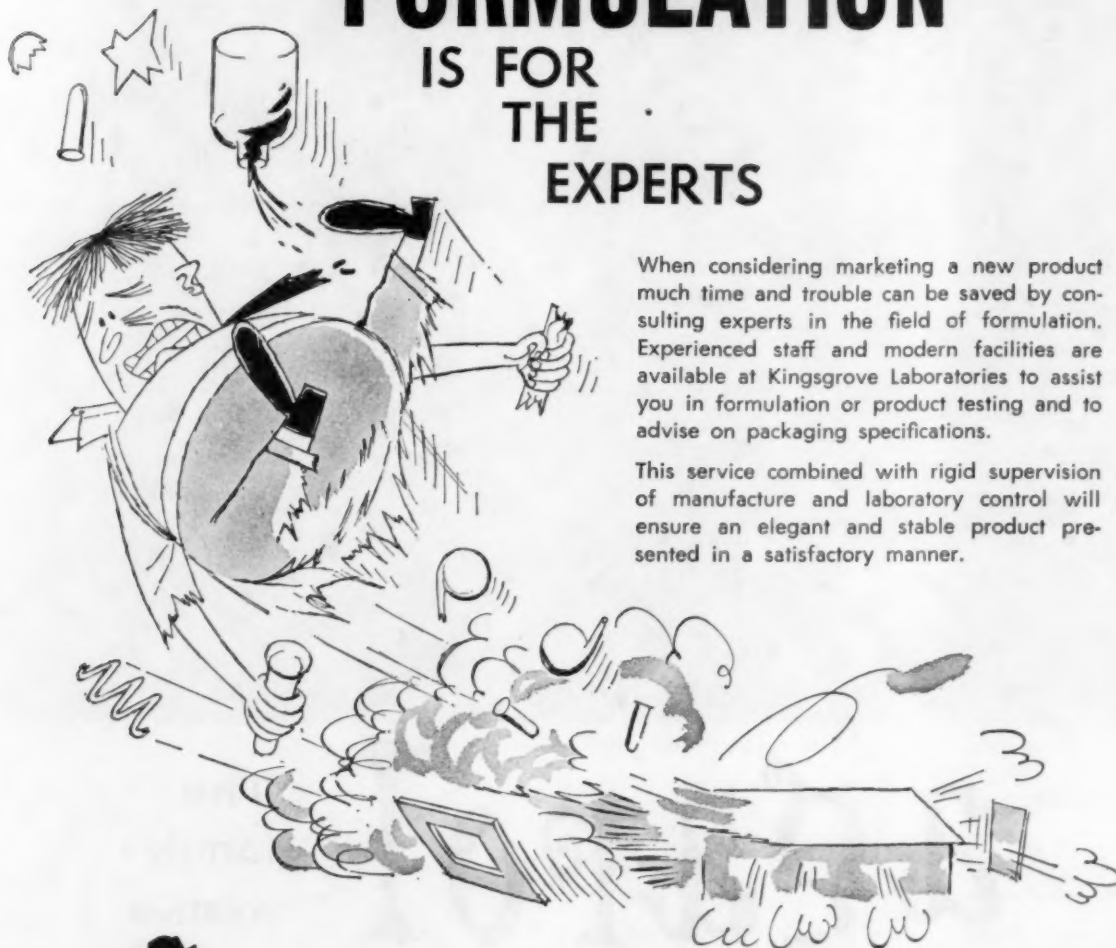
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## VICTORIA—Continued

Mr. J. G. Charles from Messrs. S. and V. Gandolfo, 313 New Street, Brighton.

Mr. J. Librach from Mr. C. J. Richards, 366 Keilor Road, Niddrie.

Messrs. W. Swedosh and J. Kiers from Mr. G. H. Block, 71 Mackie Road, Bentleigh.

Mr. J. Frydman from Estate H. A. Bullock, 326 Racecourse Road, Newmarket.

### New pharmacies opened at addresses indicated:—

Mr. S. M. Davis, 23 Smith Street, Warragul.

Mr. J. S. Albon, 10e Gellibrand Crescent, Reservoir.

Mr. B. Morgan has been appointed manager of Mr. A. S. Cattnach's pharmacy in Merlynston.

Mr. B. F. Tellefson has been appointed manager for Mr. R. A. Clementson, Pascoe Vale.

Mr. N. J. Burgess is manager of Beacham's Pharmacy, Spencer Street, Melbourne.

Mr. P. J. Scotis will manage the pharmacy of the Late R. K. McDonald, Sunshine.

Mr. C. F. W. Sparre has appointed Mr. A. Watson as manager at 109 Canterbury Road, Blackburn.

Mr. J. G. Bohn has been appointed manager of the pharmacy of Henry Francis & Co. at Ballarat.

Mr. R. Kustin has terminated his appointment with Messrs. S. & V. Gandolfo. He will manage the pharmacy at Elwood for the Estate of the Late E. J. Taylor.

Mr. N. F. Russell is managing Mr. G. A. Whitford's pharmacy at Jeparit during his absence in hospital as a result of a car accident.

During Mr. M. W. Malkin's trip to Japan, Miss Joan Sanderson will be in charge of his pharmacy at Geelong West.

Mr. W. Pfeiffer has returned from Great Britain and Europe. In a letter he stated that he found the trip extremely interesting, and that he gained valuable experience whilst working in pharmacy in London.

Miss Judith A. Marshall leaves for an extended trip to Canada and the United Kingdom on June 3. She will visit Japan en route, and in the countries she visits proposes to gather as much information as possible about pharmaceutical techniques.

**Marriage.**—Mr. I. W. Clark was married to Miss Judith Whyte at All Saints' Church, St. Kilda, on April 3. Mr. Clark graduated in 1959 and Miss Whyte in 1960. We extend our best wishes.

Mr. Nabi Buksh, who graduated in February, 1959, has advised that he has accepted the position as manager of the pharmacy of Chhabildas & Co. Ltd., Suva, Fiji Islands.

Mr. J. G. Anderson, who has been in poor health for several years, has announced his retirement from active practice. Mr. Anderson conducted a pharmacy at Jeparit for a number of years, and for some time past has engaged in relieving work. Mr. Anderson qualified in 1921 and served with the first A.I.F.

Mr. F. J. Boyd, a former Councillor and Vice-President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria, was recently elected President of the Honorary Justices Association of Victoria. This is an important appointment and we congratulate Mr. Boyd on the honour conferred on him. Mr. Boyd is a qualified pharmaceutical chemist and a qualified accountant. Before qualifying as a pharmaceutical chemist he received an exhibition in Veterinary Science, but after attending the University of Melbourne for one year, the Veterinary School was transferred to Sydney and he did not pursue the course. His interests have extended over a wide area and he has given service to a large number of civic, educational and sporting bodies.

## A.N.Z.A.A.S.—BRISBANE MEETING

Sir Samuel Wadham, Emeritus Professor of Agriculture, University of Melbourne, will be President of the forthcoming Brisbane meeting.

He was appointed to the Professorship of Agriculture in 1925 and held the chair with great distinction until his retirement in 1956.

He was knighted in that year and became Emeritus Professor. Since then he has maintained his contact with agriculture and rural interests by his broadcasting and television appearances.

## MR. F. H. BEDFORD ELECTED TO SIGMA DIRECTORATE

Mr. Frank Bedford, of Elsternwick, has been elected to the Board of Directors of Sigma Co. Limited.

Mr. Bedford has taken a very active part in Guild activities. He qualified in 1950 and subsequently became a Fellow of the Pharmaceutical Society. He established himself in business in Elsternwick in 1951. In 1956 he was awarded a Pfeiffer Travelling Scholarship. This project he undertook in the United States and gathered much valuable information for the benefit of pharmacy.

He has been Vice-President of the Victorian State Branch of the Guild for the past three years.

## SHOP COURTESY AWARD

The Moe Rotary Club announced on May 23 that a secret panel of judges had selected Miss Pam Lee as the most courteous shop assistant in Moe.

Miss Lee, who is 21, has been employed in a Moe pharmacy for the past five years.

More than 30 shop assistants, who were guests of Rotarians at the meeting, learned for the first time that a secret panel of judges had carried out the task of selecting Moe's most courteous shop assistant.

Judging was done last December, but the result was a closely kept secret until May 23.

The club did not announce at any time that there might be such a search among the shop assistants, believing that the results would be based on a person's naturalness rather than on characteristics assumed for the occasion.

## MR. N. C. COSSAR ON VISIT OVERSEAS

Prior to his departure on May 23 on an overseas tour, mainly for business reasons, Mr. N. C. Cossar was entertained by his fellow Directors of P.D.L. and his colleagues on the Committee of Management of the Journal, together with their wives. Mr. E. W. Braithwaite, Chairman of Directors of P.D.L., presided.

At this function, held at Menzies Hotel, Melbourne, on the night of May 17, there were special guests in the persons of the President of The Pharmacy Board of Victoria, the President of The Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria, and the State President of the Guild.

Mr. Arthur Moore, on behalf of the P.D.L. Directors, presented Mr. Cossar with a travelling rug, and Mr. Eric Scott, on behalf of the Journal Committee, handed Mr. Cossar a travelling case, with best wishes for a satisfactory trip and a safe return. A box of flowers was presented to Mrs. Cossar by Mr. H. A. Braithwaite on behalf of the gathering.

## SALARIED PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION

### Victorian Branch Committee of Management

Meeting held May 12.

**Present.**—Mr. J. Snow (President), Miss M. Bauld, Mrs. E. Griffiths, Mr. M. Blachford, Mr. T. Anderson and the Secretary.

**Federal Account.**—Following consent by Federal Conference to the formation of a branch in Tasmania, it was decided to transfer 20 per cent. of funds to the Federal account.

## VICTORIA—Continued

**Night Prescription Pharmacies.**—The Secretary reported that as yet chemists in these pharmacies were under no award. This was in spite of an application to the Minister for Labour, suggesting their inclusion in the Shops Board No. 6 Award. The Wages Board Secretary had encouraged that application. The committee resolved to make further investigations on the matter.

**Levies and Donations.**—The Secretary reported on a 20 per cent. response to the action taken by the annual meeting, calling on members for additional finances. Replies were coming in at the time of the meeting.

—O. I. Cross, Secretary.

### SALARIED PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION

Report on quarterly meeting held at the College of Pharmacy on May 2, at 8 p.m.

#### Lecture on Colour Photography

Approximately 80 people attended a lecture entitled "Colour Photography and You," given by the sales manager of Kodak (A'asia) Pty. Ltd., Mr. R. J. Barcham, and Kodak technical lecturer, Mr. J. J. Hook.

Films and slides were shown by Mr. J. C. Harvey.

Mr. Barcham described a major assignment of Kodak—the production and exhibition of "Colorama," a magnificent 60-ft. long by 18-ft. high enlargement of a picture taken on Ektacolor negative sheet and viewed by over 100 million people per year at Grand Central Railway Station, New York. One of the assignments for such a picture was illustrated by 16 mm. film. A new picture is illustrated every three weeks.

Mr. Hook then commented on a number of his own outstanding 35 mm. colour slides. Those present showed their interest and appreciation by asking questions on the technique used in capturing his shots.

There followed an instructive film on photography in industry, including some revealing glimpses from cameras in space rockets.

Mr. M. Blachford moved a vote of thanks to the three gentlemen—voicing the appreciation of all present.

The meeting was then declared closed by Mr. J. Snow.

### ATTEMPT TO PROCURE DANGEROUS DRUGS BY FALSE PRETENCES

Mrs. Joy Millar, of Ferny Creek, Vic., was charged in the Elsternwick Court on March 7 with having, by means of a false representation in writing, attempted to procure a quantity of Morphine Sulphate.

Dr. Neville Hayes, of 441 Bay Street, North Brighton, said Mrs. Millar had been a patient of his for the past month. He had written a prescription for one ampoule Morphine Sulphate grs. 1/3 for her to obtain as a pharmaceutical benefit. The signature appearing on the prescription was his, but the figure "2" appearing after the "1" was not in his handwriting.

An assistant in the pharmacy of Mrs. O. J. Quinn, Gardenvale, stated that a woman with her arm in a sling had tendered a prescription, saying, "This is for my friend out in the car." The assistant looked at the prescription and noted that it was for a considerable amount of Morphine, and asked the woman to come back. She reported to her employer and the police were notified. Later the defendant came to the pharmacy and said that a prescription had been left for her. She was informed that the prescription was not ready.

Senior Detective F. W. Russell, attached to the C.I.B., Elsternwick, gave evidence that on February 27 he, in company with Detective Regan, saw the defendant enter the pharmacy. She was detained and admitted to having altered the prescription.

The defendant, who did not appear in Court, was convicted and fined £10, with costs £13/2/-, in default Distress.

### IMPRISONMENT FOR ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF METHEDRINE

Kevin George Trenholme was sentenced to one month's imprisonment when he appeared at the Northcote Court of Petty Sessions in mid-April for having in his possession a Specified Drug (Beta-amino-isopropyl-benzene) which had not been lawfully obtained by him.

Senior Det. R. Kyte-Powell and Det. 1/Constable C. H. S. Taylor, of the Police Drug Bureau, gave evidence. They stated that they visited the Northcote Police Station on April 22 and questioned the defendant, who admitted that whilst being detained by police he threw away a bottle containing tablets. In reply to a question he stated that he obtained them in South Australia. He did not have a prescription. He was charged 13/6 by the driver from whom he obtained the tablets. They were only to keep him awake on the trip. He would not take more than four tablets on the trip from Adelaide to Melbourne unless he was really tired and then he might take six. He had taken three or four on the previous afternoon and "had had too much grog." He threw them away because he knew they were banned in Victoria and could not be bought over the counter.

### GIFT TO COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

Mr. T. B. McManus travelled from Sydney to present, on behalf of his principals, the Schering Corporation, dispensing balances to the value of £500 to the Victorian College of Pharmacy.

The gift was made during the progress of a meeting of the Council held at the College on May 3.



Mr. T. B. McManus presents to Mr. F. W. Johnson, President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria, one of the 50 Balances donated by the Schering Corporation.

The President and the Honorary Treasurer, in accepting the gift, expressed their pleasure at the interest taken in the College by the Schering Corporation and requested Mr. McManus to convey their thanks to his principals.

The Dean of the College, Mr. A. T. S. Sissons, who was present at the meeting for the occasion, added his thanks and said that the College staff was delighted with this valuable gift of necessary equipment.



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## VICTORIA—Continued

### BREACHES OF MEDICAL AND POISONS ACTS

#### Country Chemist Fined

Mr. Phillips Stephen Mylecharane, pharmaceutical chemist of Irymple, Victoria, was fined a total of £51 in the Mildura Court on May 16. The proceedings against him were instituted by the Police Drug Bureau.

For failure to keep all dangerous drugs securely locked up when not in use, a fine of £30 was imposed.

A further fine of £10 was imposed on a charge of carrying on business except under the actual personal supervision of himself or of some other registered pharmaceutical chemist.

For failing to cancel prescriptions for Dangerous Drugs after they had been dispensed for last occasion permitted, Mr. Mylecharane was fined £8, and a fine of £3 was inflicted for failure to stamp and endorse prescriptions with the name and address of the pharmacy, date of dispensing, etc., as required by the Pharmacy Regulations.

Mr. Mylecharane pleaded not guilty to all charges.

Detective First Constable C. H. S. Taylor said there was no suggestion of misuse of drugs by the defendant.

Detective Taylor said he visited Mylecharane's pharmacy on December 15. There was no registered chemist present, but there were two boys—one 16 years of age and one 13. The 16-year-old boy had gone into the street and later returned with his father, Mr. Mylecharane, who said he had been up the street buying Christmas decorations.

Mylecharane said he believed that he was permitted under the law to leave the shop for ten minutes.

The Dangerous Drugs cupboard had keys in the lock and was ajar. Drugs other than Dangerous Drugs were on a lower shelf in the cabinet.

Mylecharane said he always kept the Dangerous Drugs on the top shelf and the others on the lower shelf.

When asked why prescriptions had not been stamped or initialled after dispensing, Mylecharane said they were duplicates, and he never stamped these. He claimed to have stamped originals sent for payment under the National Health Act.

Following legal argument as to whether duplicates of prescriptions were in fact prescriptions, a magistrate ruled that the duplicates should be treated as though they were originals.

He thought that the Act should define what a prescription was, and he pointed out that no definition was given in the section. For the defendant, Mr. Duck contended that the Regulations did not cover copies or duplicates of original prescriptions.

The magistrate, Mr. J. W. Hayes, S.M., refused a submission that Mylecharane could not be held to be 'carrying on business' if he was absent from the shop. If absence was unavoidable he would have to lock the shop. He was satisfied the shop was set up as a chemist shop and was open for carrying on business. He said, "If a chemist wants to leave his shop for any purpose, he must lock it up if no other registered chemist is on the premises."

Mr. Mylecharane said he had been a pharmaceutical chemist for more than 30 years and had been a chief pharmaceutical officer in the Second A.I.F.

He had locked his Dangerous Drug cabinet before leaving the shop for ten minutes on December 15, and did not know why it should be open when Detective Taylor called.

## OBITUARY

### John William Dammery

It is with regret that we record the death of John William Dammery on April 27.

Mr. Dammery was registered in 1927 after having served an apprenticeship with the Late H. B. Kieg, of Toorak. He was in business for a number of years at Glenhuntly. A brother, Mr. E. J. B. Dammery, of Glenhuntly, qualified in 1928.

To the members of the family we extend sincere sympathy.

### George Frederick Handel Attwood

We regret to record the death, on May 17, of Mr. G. F. H. Attwood, a well-known chemist who had been in business at Essendon for many years.

The late Mr. Attwood was one of the oldest chemists on the registrar, his registration number being 1307. He was apprenticed to the Late A. I. Owen, of Geelong, and passed the Victorian Final Examination in June, 1901. During the course of his business career Mr. Attwood served in a number of capacities in the Pharmaceutical Organisations. He was a member of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria from 1930 to 1936, and from 1934 to 1945 he was a member of the Board of Directors of Pharmaceutical Defence Ltd.

His son, Mr. F. J. (Goll) Attwood is also a qualified chemist, and he has been in business at another pharmacy at Essendon for a number of years.

To the members of the family we express sincere sympathy.

### Brian Wood

It is with sincere regret that we report the death of Mr. Brian Wood on May 13.

Mr. Wood served in the Royal Australian Navy during the First World War and did a rehabilitation course in pharmacy. He was apprenticed to Mr. O. J. Lawson, of Fitzroy, and qualified in 1931. He was engaged as a pharmaceutical chemist in the Repatriation Commission for a number of years. A few years ago he suffered a severe setback in health and was incapacitated for a considerable time before his death.

He is survived by a widow and son, to whom we extend our deepest sympathy.

### Thomas Alfred Thomas

Mr. T. A. Thomas died suddenly at his home in Lansell Road, Toorak, on May 11. He was 48 years of age.

He served his apprenticeship in King's Pharmacy, Balarat, and qualified in 1936. In 1938 he became associated with his brother, Edmund, in a pharmacy in Chapel Street, Prahran. His brother qualified in medicine and is now an ophthalmic surgeon. Mr. T. A. Thomas took over the business and later acquired other pharmacies. At his death he operated three pharmacies, in Prahran, St. Kilda and Croydon.

In 1945 he joined the Prahran Council and was Mayor in 1950-51 and again in 1959-60. During his term Cr. Thomas served on a number of committees of the Council.

Besides these public offices, which he carried out with great energy and efficiency, he had numerous other interests, was a racehorse owner and also had a flying licence.

The funeral service, held in St. Matthew's, Prahran, was attended by a packed congregation, bearing witness to the respect and esteem with which Cr. Thomas was held by his friends—both private and professional—and his fellow citizens of Prahran. Passing through Chapel Street to the Springvale Crematorium, the cortege fittingly paused for a few moments before the Prahran Town Hall.

To Mrs. Thomas, sons and other relatives we extend deep sympathy.

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## VICTORIA—Continued

### PHARMACY BOARD

### Monthly Meeting

The Pharmacy Board of Victoria met at the College of Pharmacy, 381 Royal Parade, Parkville, on May 10, at 10.10 a.m.

**Present.**—Mr. N. C. Manning (President) in the Chair, Messrs. S. J. Baird, H. A. Braithwaite, A. W. Callister, K. E. Hartley, W. R. Iliffe, W. Wishart, F. C. Kent (Registrar) and T. G. Allen (Minutes Secretary).

**Correspondence.**—The following items were amongst the correspondence dealt with:—

From the manager of a drug firm expressing regret that a copy-writer had omitted to state in an advertisement in a weekly paper circulating in the Commonwealth that a preparation featured was available only on prescription in the State of Victoria. Explanation noted.

From several students who had failed in the Second Year of the old course and were now in the new First Year course, seeking remission of portion of practical training in lieu of apprenticeship served. Advised that a concession of 2000 hours had been granted, the whole of the remaining 1000 hours of practical training having to be served under Articles of Traineeship after successful completion of the three years course.

From a manufacturer requesting consideration of exemption from prescription requirements of a mastitis treatment containing penicillin and neomycin. The Board resolved that the application be not granted. It was noted that the Board's advisers had recommended against any further relaxation of existing requirements.

From a South African pharmacist inquiring about registration in Victoria. It was agreed that a reply be sent stating that the Board was not able to grant registration except to persons qualified in countries with which the Board had reciprocal agreements. The Board directed, however, that an inquiry be addressed to other State Boards asking what action they were adopting in regard to applications from South Africans.

**Formal Business.**—The following formal business was transacted:

**Registrations.**—Applications for registration from the following were approved: Barry Raymond Campbell, Hyman David Maller, William Anthony Pearson, Brian Francis Tellefson, Graham John McDowall, Rosemary Ann Balmer, Leon Jan Lapeyre, Geoffrey Clive Marks, Leslie Robert Thurling, Sandra Rebecca Kiersen, David Laurence Milne, Norman Stanley Ashby, Lorraine Craigie Aylett, Stephen John Bell, Kenneth Holgate Cooper, Margaret Isobel Frost, Peter James Harper, Raymond John Hood, Margot Ernestine Hughes, John Alfred Lee, Graeme Frank Miller, John Henry Moorhouse, John William Richards, Aldis Ritters, Rosemary Florence Robbins, Aitan Ian Tobias, Jill Francis Duncan, Geoffrey John Belleville, Reene Mond, Brian William Morgan, Alan Woodlands Lee, Mary Elizabeth McDonnell, David Robin Williams (N.Z.), Janet Rosemary Teusner (S.A.), Roger Harold Shem (W.A.), Shirley Mary Wells (N.S.W.), Leslie Allan Sampson (N.Z.), Bryan John Elliott (W.A.), Gary Basil Hastwell (W.A.).

**Erasures from Register (by Death).**—John William Dammary, Annie Doris Smith, Robert Sydney Younger.

**Dangerous Drugs Licences.**—Hospitals, 1; wholesalers, 1.

**Certificates of Identity.**—To Great Britain, 2; to N.S.W., 1; to Queensland, 1; to Tasmania, 1; to N.Z., 1.

**Notification of Relievers.**—47.

**Notification of Managers.**—10.

**Poisonings Reported.**—Arsenical Weedkiller, 2 fatal; Barbiturate, 2 fatal, 3 non-fatal; Carbromal, 1 non-fatal; Bromine, 1 fatal; unknown, 1 non-fatal.



The Board commented on the form in which reports of poisonings were presented, and it was resolved that a communication be forwarded to the Chief Commissioner of Police suggesting some amendment which would give the Board more specific information.

**Report of the Final Examination.**—The Registrar tabled the report of the examiners on the Final Examination conducted in April. A total of 67 candidates entered. Of these 36 passed, 25 obtained single subjects, 4 failed and there were 2 absentees. The results had been published by direction of the President. It was resolved that the President's action in publishing the results be approved.

**Entrance Examination.**—A proposal that mathematics be required as a prerequisite of the Entrance Examination was considered. It was resolved that this be submitted to the Council and the Dean of the College for comment, and that further consideration be given at the next meeting of the Board.

**Draft Poisons Bill.**—A rough draft of the proposed Amending Bill received from the Parliamentary Draftsman was tabled. It was resolved that two sub-committees be appointed to examine and comment on the draft with a view to submitting reports at the next meeting of the Board.

**Revision of the B.P.C.**—The President said members of the Board had received copies of a memorandum concerning proposed additions to and deletions from the British Pharmaceutical Codex. He requested that members who had any comments to offer should forward them to the Registrar.

**Science Association Meeting.**—The President said Victorian representatives who would attend the A.N.Z.A.A.S. meeting in Brisbane from May 29-June 3 included the President, Mr. H. A. Braithwaite and Mr. S. J. Baird (members of the Board), the President of the Pharmaceutical Society and the Senior Lecturer in Pharmaceutics at the College of Pharmacy. He outlined some of the matters which would be discussed and indicated that opportunity would be taken by the Board members of discussing matters of mutual interest with Board members from other States.

**Inspectors' Reports.**—A number of reports from the Board's inspectors were discussed. Arising from the discussion of the reports, it was resolved that inquiries be held into the conviction of one chemist on a number of offences and alleged breaches of Regulations by another chemist, and that a third chemist be requested to attend a meeting of the Board to furnish such explanations and give such information as may be required by the Board concerning irregularities which had been reported. In another case it was resolved that legal proceedings be instituted.

One of the reports indicated that a chemist had stated that he had not received written prescriptions covering Dangerous Drugs issued over a period of two months. The Board directed that inquiry be made from the Police Department as to whether any action had been taken in regard to the failure of the doctor concerned to reduce prescriptions to writing.

**Consumption of Morphine.**—The President quoted figures indicating the amount of unuseable Morphine per annum which had been destroyed under supervision in Victoria. This, he estimated, was approximately 1 per cent. of the figure showing consumption for the State. He recommended that this information be transferred through the appropriate channels to the United Nations Organisation. This was agreed.

**Finance.**—The Hon. Treasurer submitted the audited statement of receipts and payments for the year ended December 31, 1960. This was formally received. Accounts totalling £1703/8/10 were passed for payment.

In presenting the financial statements, the Treasurer drew attention to the financial position of the Board. This, he said, required serious consideration, and it was resolved that the position be reviewed at the next meeting.

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## VICTORIA—Continued

**Eye-Drop Bottles.**—The President referred to plastic eye-dropper bottles recently made available in Victoria, for use under the National Health Scheme. These, he said, were unsatisfactory and could not be subjected to sterilisation. A suggestion of the President that a communication on the subject be addressed to the Director-General of Health, Canberra, was approved.

The meeting adjourned.

### PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

#### Annual Meeting

The 104th Annual Meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria was held at the College of Pharmacy, 381 Royal Parade, Parkville, on Monday, March 27, 1961, at 8 p.m.

The President, Mr. F. W. Johnson, presided and welcomed the members present. There were approximately 50 members in attendance.

Apologies were received on behalf of Mr. J. R. Oxley, Vice-President, Mr. C. B. Macgibbon and Mr. Leon Hain.

**Minutes.**—The Minutes of the 103rd Annual Meeting were confirmed on the motion of Mr. K. Ramsay, seconded by Mr. E. E. Nye.

**Annual Report and Financial Statements.**—The motion for the reception of the Annual Report and Financial Statements was moved by Mr. J. Ray and seconded by Mr. H. Brown and carried.

In moving the adoption of the Annual Report and Accounts, the President placed before the members a summary of the outstanding events in the past year. He stated that the last three years had been the most momentous in the history of the Society. In that short space of time a Building Appeal had been launched and successfully conducted. Nearly a quarter of a million pounds had been raised, and the interest of pharmacy generally and the members of the Society in the project was demonstrated beyond doubt. In that period also plans were prepared, building was completed, and a new curriculum introduced.

The President paid tribute to everyone who had been concerned with the changeover, and in particular to members of the various committees and to his colleagues of the Executive who had been called on to give a great deal of time in honorary work throughout the year. He felt that most members were aware of the debt of gratitude owed to Mr. Eric Scott and Mr. S. J. Baird, whose leadership and advice throughout the period had been of inestimable value. To these names he wished to add that of Mr. John Oxley, a younger member whose co-operation and assistance over the last 18 months had been greatly appreciated. As Vice-President Mr. Oxley was doing an outstanding job.

The President also paid tribute to the Dean of the College, Mr. A. T. S. Sissons, for his co-operation with the Council and his leadership of the lectorial staff, and also to the work of the Secretary, Assistant Secretary and all members of staff both administrative and academic.

The motion for adoption was seconded by Mr. S. J. Baird, Hon. Treasurer, who said he wished to make special mention of the work of the students in raising money from annual balls and in other ways. Over the year they had donated about £12,000. Mr. Baird went on to state that from a financial point they were in a reasonable position at present, although there were some fairly substantial sums to be met, as they were finding the commitments of the new building and the new course heavy, and they would continue to be so for some years.

Mr. J. Mitchell, in drawing attention to some aspects of the financial statement, suggested that some consideration should be given to submitting two statements—one for the College and one for the Society activities generally.

Mr. Baird explained that until four or five years ago three statements had been issued to members, but they had complained of the complexity of this method. The figures were always available to Society members.

The Report and Financial Statement were then formally received and adopted.

**Returning Officer's Report.**—At the request of the President, Mr. J. I. Richards, Returning Officer, presented his report, declaring that there were six valid nominations for the election conducted on March 6, 1961, and that Messrs. Ramsay, Scott, Hull and Lloyd were duly elected as members of the Council for the following three years, and Mr. Robert Haydon Morrison, being the only person nominated, had been elected as Auditor for the year 1961.

The President congratulated Mr. Lloyd on his election and said they looked forward to happy co-operation with him.

**General Business.**—Notice had not been received of any general business for discussion.

At the conclusion of the formal business of the meeting, a film, "Australia, Land of Tomorrow," was screened, after which members adjourned to the Cafeteria for supper.

#### MAY MEETING OF THE COUNCIL

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria met at the College of Pharmacy, 381 Royal Parade, Parkville, on May 3, at 9.40 a.m.

**Present.**—Mr. F. W. Johnson (President) in the Chair, Mrs. P. A. Crawford, Messrs. S. J. Baird, A. L. Hull, A. I. K. Lloyd, L. Long, C. B. Macgibbon, K. Ramsay, E. Scott, C. P. A. Taylor, G. K. Treleaven, F. C. Kent (Secretary) and T. G. Allen (Minutes Secretary).

**Correspondence.**—Items of correspondence discussed included the following:—

From a student, advising that she had not been able to proceed with the course because of language difficulty and requesting refund of fee.—Resolved that half of the First Term fee be refunded.

From the Australian Red Cross Society, requesting donation. Resolved that a donation of £10/10/- be forwarded.

From a member, drawing attention to advertising on the outside of envelopes, sent through the post by a drug distributing company.—The Council agreed that this type of advertising was undesirable from the point of view of pharmacy, and directed that a suitable letter be forwarded to the company concerned.

To Dr. Vaughan, Lecturer in Chemistry at the College of Pharmacy, congratulating him on being awarded the degree of D.Ph.

To Mr. H. E. R. Barker, Senior Lecturer in Pharmaceutics, congratulating him on his election as a Fellow of the Royal Australian Institute of Chemistry.

To Mr. J. H. McRoberts, congratulating him on appointment as Chairman of Directors, Drug Houses of Australia Ltd.

To Mr. J. I. Richards, thanking him for contribution for purchase of books for Library.

**New Members.**—The following new members were balloted for and elected:—

**Full Members:** Christine Alice Hunt, Joseph Saltzman, Mrs. Joan Tanner (nee Putland), Graeme Farquhar Wanden.

**Transfer from Apprentice Membership:** Barry Leonard Dobyn, Barrie John O'Brien.

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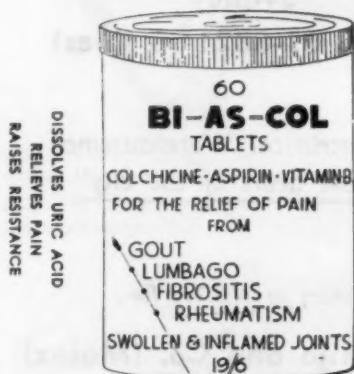
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## VICTORIA—Continued

**Apprentice Members:** Glenice Ruth Healey, Noela Marjory Pettitt, Thomas Shen.

**Life Member.**—Mr. N. G. Pitt, having been a member for over 25 years continuously, and now being retired from active practice, was unanimously elected an Honorary Life Member.

**Education Committee Report.**—Mr. K. Ramsay, Acting Chairman of the Education Committee, submitted a report of a meeting held on April 13. The report dealt with the following matters:—

**Merchandising Lectures 1961.**—Most of the lecturers had been contacted and had intimated their willingness to participate in a course of evening lectures to the members in 1961. Six lectures were to be held at fortnightly intervals, commencing on July 17.

A Sub-Committee had been appointed to discuss the arrangements for the various lectures with the lecturers, in order to avoid overlapping.

The Committee had further discussed the establishment of a Merchandising Course within the College Syllabus in 1962, and suggested that a person be appointed to take charge of and co-ordinate this course. It was agreed that Mr. F. Bedford be invited to accept this appointment.

**Third Year Course 1962.**—The Pharmacy Board had requested that the examination syllabus be submitted not later than July 31. This request had been referred to the Dean of the College, who had reported to the Committee that work was already well advanced and that syllabuses of the new full time Third Year Course would be available for the Council at the July meeting.

**Additional Lecturers.**—The Dean had presented to the Committee recommendations in regard to appointment of additional lecturers required for 1962, when several new subjects would be introduced.

**Selection of Students for 1962.**—This matter was discussed by the Committee, which recommended that the selection, as applied previously, be discontinued. The Committee was of the opinion that every student should be interviewed before commencing the Course.

The report of the Committee was received and adopted.

**Presentation.**—At 11.55 a.m., Mr. McManus, of the Schering Corporation, Sydney, accompanied by Mr. T. Cuthbertson, attended the Council meeting, by invitation, to present dispensing balances to a value of £500.

Mr. McManus said that, on behalf of the Schering Corporation, it was a pleasure to make this presentation. He and his principals wished the College every possible success in its work. The Company in America was looking at the progress of the College of Pharmacy in Melbourne with great interest and trusted its work would prosper.

The President, in accepting the gift, said the Council appreciated very greatly the interest the Schering Corporation had shown in the educational activities of the College. This would be appreciated by the chemists of Victoria. Following the move to the new College, it was found that costs were rising steeply, and it was good to know that companies like the Schering Corporation had noticed and were appreciative of the efforts the Council was making.

The Dean of the College, Mr. A. T. S. Sissons, said he had pleasure in endorsing the President's remarks. This was a valued contribution and a very appropriate one. All educational institutions needed the sympathetic support of the industries that were behind them. It was most stimulating and encouraging when they received that support.

Mr. S. J. Baird, the Hon. Treasurer, supported the remarks. He said this was indeed a most acceptable gift and one which would be of practical help.



**Model Pharmacy.**—A report of the proposed setting up and running of the Model Pharmacy within the College building was presented by Mr. Eric Scott. He said he was aware that some of his suggestions might be somewhat controversial. He did not expect a decision to be made at this meeting, but he hoped that the report would be considered by the members of the Council during the coming month.

After Mr. Scott had amplified some of the comments in the report, it was resolved that copies be supplied to all of the Council members and that the recommendations be considered at the next meeting of the Council.

**Library and Museum.**—Revised plans for the Library and Museum of the College were tabled.

It was resolved that these be considered by the Chairman of the Library and Museum Committees, Mr. C. P. A. Taylor, and that they be further discussed at the next Council meeting.

**Publicity.**—The Secretary reported on arrangements for printing of brochures concerning the Pharmacy Course, publicity, etc.

**Year Book.**—Mr. Baird introduced the question of the continuation of publication of the Year Book of the Society. At the previous meeting he had given notice of the motion—

"That publication of the Year Book of the Society be discontinued."

He expressed the view that other publications had taken the place of the Year Book; that the Year Book was not fulfilling the useful purpose which it did in earlier years and that production was uneconomical. The cost, he pointed out, was increasing each year and would continue to do so.

Considerable discussion took place.

The motion that publication of the Year Book be discontinued was seconded by Mr. Scott and carried.

**A.N.Z.A.A.S. Meeting, Brisbane.**—The Council noted that its President, Mr. F. W. Johnson, the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. S. J. Baird, and the Senior Lecturer in Pharmaceutics, Mr. H. E. R. Barker, would be attending the meeting of A.N.Z.A.A.S. to be held in Brisbane from May 29 to June 4.

The Dean of the College, Mr. A. T. S. Sissons, was unable to attend on this occasion.

Mr. Lloyd said he had looked at the proposed programme and was concerned to find that there would not be any scientific contribution from the members of the Victorian College. He was aware that there could be a very good explanation, but he felt they should encourage the staff to prepare and present papers at each meeting. He believed that each department of the College should be responsible for the presentation of at least one paper at each meeting of the Association.

Mr. Baird said he applauded Mr. Lloyd for introducing this matter. He was in complete agreement.

Other members supported the suggestion, and it was resolved that this matter be taken up with the academic staff through the Dean.

**Radioactive Isotopes.**—Reference was made to the proposal to conduct a further course on the handling of radioactive isotopes during the coming year.

Certain aspects of the proposal were discussed, and it was resolved that these be referred to the Education Committee.

**Final Examination.**—Mr. Ramsay reported that at the request of the President he attended, on behalf of the Council, a conference of Final Examiners during the month. He said he found the conference most interesting.

The report was received.

**Financial.**—The Hon. Treasurer presented the monthly financial statement, and accounts totalling £8682/17/5 were passed for payment.

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## VICTORIA—Continued

**Medico-Pharmaceutical Liaison Committee.**—A letter was received from the Victorian Branch of the Guild, recommending that a meeting of the Medico-Pharmaceutical Liaison Committee be called at an early date. It was agreed that this be done.

**B.P.C.—Proposed Additions and Deletions.**—A memorandum from the Pharmaceutical Association was tabled, and it was resolved that this matter be placed on the Agenda for consideration at the next meeting.

**Donation from Chemists' Golf Club.**—The Secretary drew attention to a microscope which had been purchased with money donated by the Chemists' Golf Club. He said that an appropriate letter of thanks had been conveyed to the donor.

Members of the Council expressed their appreciation of the gift.

**Visit to Laboratories.**—Some of the College staff had intimated that they would be pleased if the Council could arrange for any of their number to visit the laboratories for an inspection. The idea was to let the Council see the laboratories in operation—particularly in the new subjects of the course. It seemed to them a most desirable thing.

Mr. Treleaven said he understood that there would be more information available on this proposal at the next meeting.

The suggestion was approved.

The meeting closed at 1.55 p.m.

### THE P.D.L.

#### Directors' Meeting

The 431st meeting of the Directors of Pharmaceutical Defence Ltd. was held at 18 Saint Francis St., Melbourne, on May 17, at 9.40 a.m.

**Present.**—Mr. E. W. Braithwaite (Chairman), Messrs. I. H. Barnes, W. J. Cornell, N. C. Cossar, D. A. Lees, E. A. O. Moore, N. V. Orr, J. W. Pollock and T. G. Allen (Secretary).

**Correspondence.**—Formal correspondence was tabled, and the following were amongst the letters dealt with:—  
From Mrs. Lalla Warner, of Geelong, conveying sincere thanks to the P.D.L. Board for expressions of sympathy following the death of her husband, Mr. B. L. Warner, a former Director of P.D.L.

Messrs. Monteath & Rogers, of Drouin, forwarded their Workers' Compensation policy for endorsement to the effect that an employee was earning over £2000 p.a. The Secretary said this communication had evidently been sent to P.D.L. in mistake, because the policy referred to was issued by Edward Lumley & Sons (Vic.) Pty. Ltd.—the insurance company handling the Guild insurance policy. The communication had accordingly been referred to the Guild.

From the Victorian Branch of the Guild, forwarding copy of Victorian Guild News Bulletin No. 7, containing supplementary reference to workers' compensation insurance.

From a member following the sale of her pharmacy, asking that her chemists' indemnity policy be adjusted, as she might do some relieving work at a future date. The policy had been forwarded to Melbourne Fire Office Ltd. for attention.

To Mrs. T. A. Thomas, of Toorak, conveying sympathy on the death of her husband, and offering advice if required.

To Mr. R. E. Anderson, of the Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society Ltd., offering congratulations on his

appointment as Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Life Offices Association for Australasia. Letter of thanks received.

From the Town Clerk, City of Melbourne, seeking nomination for the City Voters' Roll (Bourke Ward). Resolved that the name of the Chairman, Mr. E. W. Braithwaite, be forwarded.

From a group assurance policyholder, notifying change of name by marriage. In acknowledging this communication, the Secretary had suggested that the lady forward her policy to the M.L.C. for an appropriate endorsement.

The correspondence was received.

**New Members Elected.**—Paul Court, Elsternwick; Albert E. Parry, East Kew; and Mrs. Margaret M. Tighe, Pascoe Vale South.

**Claims.**—A basis of settlement recommended for a recent claim was approved.

Two minor matters reported were receiving attention.

**Notes for Relieving Pharmacists.**—The Secretary read a letter dated April 26 from the Secretary of the Victorian Branch of the Guild who forwarded draft material with a view to printing being put in hand. A copy of this letter and the accompanying information had been sent to Mr. Barnes.

Mr. Barnes reported that he had conferred with Mr. C. N. McLeod, the Guild Committee representative handling this matter, and they had several comments to make. After these had been detailed by Mr. Barnes, it was resolved that the draft as amended be endorsed and returned to the Guild Secretary for printing.

**Financial.**—The Hon. Treasurer presented the monthly Financial Statement, and accounts totalling £1598/15/10 were passed for payment.

**General.**—On behalf of the Board, the Chairman extended to Mr. N. C. Cossar best wishes for a happy and successful trip overseas and a safe return. Mr. Cossar thanked the meeting for the good wishes expressed.

The meeting closed at 12.15 p.m.

### THE GUILD

#### S.B.C. Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the Victorian Branch of the Guild met at Guild House, 18 St. Francis Street, Melbourne, on May 2, at 8 p.m.

**Present.**—Mr. N. F. Keith (President), Chairman, Messrs. F. H. Bedford, J. W. D. Crowley, E. Scott, A. K. Lloyd, J. T. DeRavin, C. M. Waters, S. M. Adams, J. K. Gosstray, R. Grinlington, W. J. Langtry, G. Carter, G. W. Siebler, H. Marks, C. N. McLeod, A. O. C. Blake, A. W. Cocking, M. A. Laird, J. H. Weymouth, I. M. Foyster, A. C. Evans, Miss R. MacGillivray, and W. J. Wright (Secretary).

**Vacant Offices.**—The Chairman drew attention to the fact that four District Delegates had been absent without leave for three consecutive meetings, and that in accordance with the Constitution and Rules the State Branch Committee must elect members to fill the vacancies for the remainder of their term. There was some discussion as to whether the same men could be elected by the S.B.C. or whether they were precluded.

Mr. Lloyd moved that the question of the election be deferred until a ruling is obtained from the solicitor; this was seconded by Mr. Adams. Mr. Crowley moved an amendment that the S.B.C. immediately elect the same men to their previous position and then refer the matter to the solicitor; the amendment was seconded by Mr. Carter and carried, thus becoming the motion, which was carried.



## VICTORIA—Continued

The Committee then elected Mr. Laird as Delegate for District No. 5, Mr. Weymouth as Delegate for District No. 11, Mr. Foyster as Delegate for District No. 15, and Mr. Rigg as Delegate for District No. 18.

**Correspondence.**—The minutes of the Federal Executive Meeting held on April 14 were read.

Letters from the N.S.W. and South Australian Branches advising that it is considered impracticable to hold combined meetings of State Branch Committees were read.

A letter from the Pharmaceutical Society was read, advising that the Secretary of the Society would attend meetings of H.B.A. Council during the absence of Mr. J. R. Oxley.

A letter from Sigma Co. Ltd. was read in which the company expressed regret that Sigma News had inadvertently referred to "mark-ups" incorrectly.

A letter from R. D. McArthur & Co. Ltd. was read advising of the manufacture and distribution of a new line of tampons, together with the price structure.

A letter from the National Association of Pharmaceutical Students of Australia (N.A.P.S.A.), drawing attention to an enclosed copy of minutes of the annual meeting, was read. The minutes were tabled and circulated amongst members.

A letter from a city member drew attention to a brochure regarding Elastoplast which it was stated had been sent to factories quoting Elastoplast outfits at wholesale price. It was decided to publish this in Federal Contact.

**Federal Report.**—Mr. Scott reported that the Federal Executive was pressing continually, but so far unsuccessfully, to get the "rise and fall" situation finalised. The subject would come up at a meeting later in the week. He then referred to the Repatriation Agreement and said that the Treasury was objecting to three items in the draft, two of which were on terms of policy, and that a meeting had been arranged for next week to discuss this.

Mr. Scott said he was able to report that the "Large and Standard Pack" issue had been decided, and he outlined what the new arrangements would be. He said these were slightly better than previously and the list of items had not been changed greatly. He said the main advantage was that the price would rest on "usage" and not on "buying" as heretofore.

Mr. Scott said he had visited Adelaide and met the State Branch Committee. Whilst in Adelaide he had looked at a property, found a suitable site, and an offer had been made.

**Executive Report.**—The Executive Report as contained in the minutes of the Executive Meetings held on April 4 and May 2 was received.

The subject of the Latrobe Valley Association was discussed, and the Chairman read letters referred to in the Executive Report concerning the possibility of State Savings Banks being appointed as agents if chemists are unwilling to accept agencies. Mr. Waters moved that the facts be placed before members and they be asked to support L.V.A. by accepting agencies. This motion was seconded by Mr. Foyster. Mr. Lloyd moved an amendment that the words "with the exception of Geelong District" be included after the word "members"; this was agreed to by the mover and seconder, and the motion was carried.

The Executive Report was adopted.

The President stated that the Executive had made other recommendations which were not included in the written report.

Firstly, he said the Executive recommended that general meetings of members be held in July, November and February, and in addition, District meetings be held in the months following this as an experimental basis.

Mr. Grinlington moved that this recommendation be adopted, and this was seconded by Miss MacGillivray. The motion was carried.

Secondly, he said the Executive recommended that speakers at S.B.C. meetings be limited to three minutes on any subject except when a motion to the contrary is passed by the meeting. This recommendation was adopted.

The President referred to the imminent District elections, and said that District No. 12 would have two Delegates, as the number of members in the District had increased over and above the limited number for one Delegate. He said he thought that steps should be taken to have a second Delegate for the District whose Delegate is State President. Miss MacGillivray moved that steps be taken to have extra Delegates elected in those Districts whose Delegates are in the positions of Federal and State Presidents.

**Merchandising and Publicity.**—The report of this Committee as contained in the minutes of the meeting held earlier in the day was submitted, and the Committee raised no objections to the proposals therein.

### District Reports.—

**District No. 3.**—The Delegate moved that a protest be made to the Federal Executive about the action of the medical profession in negotiating with the Health Department the over-riding of various State Pharmacy regulations relative to the control of drugs controlled by State laws. This motion was seconded and carried.

The District requested that an inquiry be made concerning the legality of Commonwealth regulations removing the necessity for patients' addresses on prescriptions (P.M.S.) for narcotic and specified drugs. This remit was held over.

To the District's request that a protest be made about Beecham (Aust.) notifying increases in prices by naked card sent through the post, it was advised by the chair that this had been done by the Federal Secretary.

It was decided that the Federal Secretary be requested to contact wholesalers throughout the Commonwealth asking them not to advise price alterations in this manner.

**District No. 13.**—The District Delegate raised the matter of price cutting by the Bendigo U.F.S. Dispensary, stating that all P.A.T.A. lines were cut in price to members. It was decided that the report be referred to P.A.T.A.

**District No. 5.**—The Delegate moved that the Guild undertake a campaign to inform members of the position arising from failure of doctors to prescribe brand names and try and encourage pharmaceutical manufacturers to do the same. The motion was seconded but was lost upon being put to the vote.

**New Members Elected.**—Messrs. S. M. Davis, Waragul; I. D. McLeod, Essendon; A. E. Parry (from N.S.W. Branch), East Kew; and P. Court (from Tasmanian Branch), Elsternwick.

**Re-entered.**—Messrs. J. Winter, Sandringham; E. E. Cohen, Norlane; L. D. Hilton, Vermont; and D. J. DeMaria, Brunswick.

**Returning Officer.**—Mr. S. M. Adams was appointed Returning Officer for the elections.

**Closing of Nominations.**—It was decided that the date for closing of nominations for District Delegates be May 29, 1961.

**Annual Meeting.**—It was decided that the annual meeting be held on Monday, August 28, 1961.

**General Meeting.**—The minutes of the General Meeting held on April 17 were read.

**Country Meetings.**—A report was given of a visit to the Western District and of motions passed by meetings held in Ballarat and Dimboola.

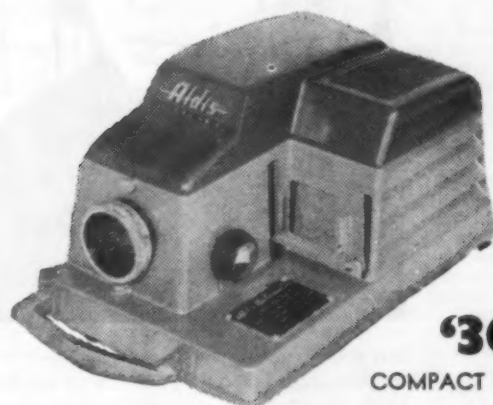
The meeting closed at 11 p.m.





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# QUEENSLAND

## PERSONAL and GENERAL

## State News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in Queensland. Miss D. Brighthouse, 'phone B 8407.

Mr. R. J. Graff has bought Mr. C. S. Percival's pharmacy at Springsure.

Mr. N. A. Kirkegaard has purchased Miss B. M. Laurenson's pharmacy at Killarney.

Mr. W. E. Hendy, of Coopers Plains, has opened a second branch pharmacy, this one at Banoon.

Mr. G. A. Wruck has established a pharmacy at Shopping Centre, Molloy Road, Cannon Hill.

Messrs. Green and Rawkins, of Flinders Street, Townsville, are opening a branch at 140 Charters Towers Road, Townsville.

Mr. R. P. Tobiano, of McBrides Pharmacy, Cairns, has purchased Mr. E. T. Tolmie's pharmacy at Nerang Street, Southport.

Mrs. J. E. Tobiano is the sole proprietor of the Cairns Pharmacy, which will be under the management of Mr. D. G. Black.

**Unpleasant Experience.**—Mr. A. Ellis, of Eagle Junction, had a very unpleasant experience during the month. A bandit entered his pharmacy as he was about to close one evening. Mr. Ellis was robbed at gunpoint. Since then two youths of 18 have been before the court on a number of charges of robbery, including the attack on Mr. Ellis and his pharmacy.

Miss Norah Roberts has just returned from her second trip overseas. This time her mode of travel was very different from the earlier visit. Miss Roberts travelled with fifty other Australians in a convoy of three buses on a 61-day trip from Bombay to London, via Delhi, Lahore, Quetta (Persia's former capital), Isfahan, Teheran, Ankara, Istanbul, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Austria, Germany and France. Miss Roberts' adventures did not stop when she arrived in London, as she spent nine weeks relieving a chemist in a tiny Welsh village, where everyone except herself spoke Welsh. Miss Roberts returned to Australia per medium of a Swedish freighter carrying eight passengers.

## ENGAGEMENTS

Engagements of pharmaceutical interest announced during the month included:—

Mr. Nicholas Paul Gearing, of Taringa, who announced his engagement to pharmacy student Miss Noela Joy Broadhurst, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Broadhurst, of Red Hill.

The engagement was announced in London at the end of April of Mr. Richard William Stevenson, of New Farm, to Miss Marcia Rae Palmer, of Bulimba. Congratulations and good wishes.

## REPRIMAND FOR PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST

Notice was published in the Commonwealth Gazette, No. 38, 11/5/1961, that, following investigation and report by the Pharmaceutical Services Committee of Inquiry for the State of Queensland concerning the conduct of Ralph Ferguson Wiley, pharmaceutical chemist in Indooroopilly, the Minister of Health on April 20, 1961, reprimanded the said chemist for conduct which was a breach of the National Health Act.

## PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

## Council Meeting

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland met at Drysdale's Chambers, 4 Wickham Street, Brisbane, on May 11, at 8.15 p.m.

**Attendance.**—Mr. G. R. Wells (President), Misses E. Chalmers, G. W. Elliot, Dr. J. G. Dare, Messrs. C. G. Caswell, A. B. Gainford, R. S. Greig, A. M. Grant-Taylor, J. S. Mellick, R. V. S. Martin, J. M. McCaskie, F. M. Wood, I. M. Young, and the Secretary.

**Medical Register.**—After discussion on a quotation from the Government Printer concerning the printing of the Medical Register for 1961, it was agreed that copies of the 1961 Medical Register be procured when printed by the Government Printing Office in August, and distributed to members.

**Correspondence.**—To the Director-General, Department of Health and Home Affairs, re list of minimum equipment for a pharmacy. Stating the Council notes a suture jar is mentioned. Inquiring why it is considered necessary to include this item, because Councillors are of the opinion there is very little use for this item nowadays. Mr. Wells inquired whether the Council thought contact should be made with the Minister for Health and the Director-General concerning this question.—Mr. Greig moved that an interview be sought with the Minister for Health, Dr. Noble. Members of the deputation to be Messrs. G. R. Wells, F. M. Woods, I. M. Young and Dr. J. G. Dare. Seconded by Mr. Caswell. Carried.

To Mr. Peter Hunt, Secretary of the Students' Society, asking if he can make available, for perusal, a copy of the Queensland Pharmaceutical Students' Society Constitution.

From Mr. H. A. Braithwaite, advising that he will be attending Section "O" as a representative of the Pharmaceutical Association and not as a delegate of one of the Societies.

From Mr. K. S. Porter, expressing appreciation for the letter of good wishes sent to him from the Queensland Society on his retirement from active pharmaceutical duties in South Australia.

From Pharmaceutical Association of Australia, forwarding copy of communication from the Editor of the British Pharmaceutical Codex and a copy of proposed deletions from and additions to the B.P.C. Asking that any comments from this State on these lists be forwarded to the Pharmaceutical Association for transmission to the Editor of the Codex. The Secretary said she would make a copy of this material available to each member of the A.P.F. Sub-Committee for perusal.

From Hon. Secretary, N.A.P.S.A., forwarding copy of minutes of the Annual Council Meeting held in Tasmania in 1961.

## New Members Elected.

**Full Members:** Mrs. M. J. Fraser, Rockhampton; Messrs. L. D. J. Todd, Cleveland; B. R. Noble, Wilston; and R. J. Graff, Springsure.

**Associate Member:** Miss G. Edwards.

**Pharmacy Board.**—Mr. Martin advised that a lady lay member, Mrs. Gordon, had been appointed to the Board. Mr. Martin also reported on other matters engaging the attention of the Board.

**Pharmaceutical Education.**—Mr. Mellick reported that on May 10 he attended the meeting of the Board of Studies, and he enumerated the matters dealt with.

## QUEENSLAND—Continued

**Section "O".**—Mr. Gainford reported that Professor Wright had sent to him in time for publication the complete programme of Section "O" for the A.N.Z.A.A.S. booklet. The programme provided a wide range of subjects. There would be a seminar for retail pharmacists on the Tuesday evening when Mr. W. Harris and Mr. Grant-Taylor will personally present their papers. He said he was pleased to report that 139 persons had now enrolled in Section "O". Invitations had been sent by Miss Elliot for the Sunday evening function at Lennons to all who had enrolled in the Section, and arrangements had been completed for the informal cocktail party at the Q.L.T.A. at Milton at the end of the conference.

Dr. Dare reported that he had been able to secure a lecture room at the University, George Street, for the evening of May 30. Mr. Wells thanked Dr. Dare for making these arrangements.

With regard to this Tuesday evening function Mr. Grant-Taylor inquired whether local members would be invited. He recommended that an invitation be extended to all Society members in the Greater Brisbane area. After discussion, Mr. Greig moved that a notification be inserted as a paid advertisement in the daily press, plus an announcement in the Wholesalers' News Letters respecting the Tuesday evening meeting at the George Street University. Seconded by Mr. Caswell. Carried.

**Technical Bulletin.**—Mr. Young said he had prepared a proof of the next issue of the Technical Bulletin. It contained Mr. Grant-Taylor's report respecting Massupol. He said he would like to get it printed before the end of the month, if possible, to have it circulated before A.N.Z.A.A.S. meeting.

Mr. Martin said he took it that it was the intention of the Council to make representation to the Pharmacy Board to meet the cost of printing and distribution. Under the circumstances, he said he thought that it would be advisable if contact was made with the Registrar to secure confirmation before the printing was undertaken. After discussion Mr. Martin agreed to contact the Registrar of the Board.

**Pharmacy Ball.**—Mr. Wells reminded members that the Ball would take place on May 26 at Cloudland. This year the Ball Committee would like to see as many chemists and their wives present at the ball as possible. He hoped all who could do so would attend.

The meeting closed at 10.40 p.m.

### THE GUILD

### S.B.C. Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the Queensland Branch of the Guild met at Drysdale Chambers, 4 Wickham Street, Brisbane, on May 4, at 8 p.m.

**Attendance.**—Messrs. C. A. Nichol (President), A. W. Eberhardt, A. Bell, A. B. Chater, R. M. Ward, W. A. Lenehan, J. J. Delahunty, F. H. Phillips, H. Darrouzet and M. Armstrong.

**Parke, Davis & Company Lectures.**—Mr. Armstrong stated that he had attended a meeting given by Parke, Davis & Co., and it was certainly very good. General lectures had been given on vitamins, etc., so that an assistant would know what she was selling and the mode of selling the products. Mr. Armstrong said he considered these visits should be encouraged, because they can only do good to the Guild, coming from companies like Parke, Davis & Co., which co-operated and fell in with any suggestions the Guild might make.

**"Yardley" Evening.**—In regard to the "Yardley" Evening, held on April 26, Mr. Nichol advised that this was very well attended—approximately 140 being present. Miss Alatheia Siddons, beauty executive of Yardley, was very pleased. On this occasion she would be going to three country centres.

**New Members Elected.**—Mr. Graham E. Wruck, Cannon Hill; Mr. Norman A. Kirkegaard, Killarney.

**Branch Recording.**—Mr. W. E. Hendy, Banoon.

**Correspondence.**—From The Pharmaceutical Association of Australia, enclosing copy of letter from the Editor of the British Pharmaceutical Codex and a copy of the proposed deletions from and additions to the B.P.C., and inviting comments, which should be submitted before the end of the year.—Noted.

From Industrial Registrar and Mr. J. Coneybeer, Industrial Advocate, re awards.—Mr. Eberhardt advised that this dealt mainly with the increase of 16/- in the female adult shop assistant's wage—75 per cent. of the male rate—and afterwards amended on application by the Employers' Federation by a reduction of 3/-, which in effect meant there was an increase of 13/- in the Shop Assistants Award for female adults as from May 1, 1961, with varying percentages applying to juniors.

There was a further application which dealt with an approach by the A.W.U. for a rise of 5/- in the basic wage.

It was suggested that a copy of the new rate be obtained from the Shop Assistants' Union for despatch to all members.

From Mrs. O. F. Howes, Contest Chairman, Queensland Science Teachers' Association, re 7th Annual Science Contest, 1961.—Mr. Nichol said this was an inquiry asking if it would be possible for the Guild and the Society again to support the Queensland Secondary Schools Science Contest by granting a prize. Previously both the Guild and the Society had contributed £5/5/- each. It was decided to contribute this amount.

From the Australian Association of Ethical Pharmaceutical Industry (Chamber of Manufacturers of New South Wales), forwarding monthly bulletin. The Chairman asked Mr. Phillips if he would peruse this bulletin and report.

**Pricing.**—Mr. Chater said the only matter to report was an alteration to "Stelazine," which had been sent out.

**Pharmacy Board.**—Mr. Nichol reported on various matters requiring the attention of the Pharmacy Board.

**Trade and Commerce and Merchandising and Publicity.**—Mr. Delahunty said that, in the line up for the next advertising programme—late June and early part of July—there were sessions on the radio, newspaper advertising and display units, and they were very good.

The Newcastle Zone was very impressed with the last display unit, and they had written asking for a quote for 100 units.

Mr. Delahunty reported on many other matter coming within the merchandising sphere.

**Federal Delegate's Report.**—In the absence of Mr. Martin, the Federal Delegate, Mr. Nichol read a copy of the minutes of the Federal Executive Meeting in Sydney on April 14, which dealt with the National Health Act, Repatriation and Pura Tea Products Pty. Ltd. Mr. Martin would be attending another meeting on May 10.

Mr. Nichol also read the terms arrived at a conference in Sydney on April 21, regarding the large pack (bulk rate) arrangements. This would come up at the meeting on May 10.

The reports were received.

**"Self Service Magazine."**—It was agreed that a subscription be taken out and the publication forwarded to Mr. Delahunty.

**Burroughs Wellcome Film.**—Mr. Ward suggested that a film available from this company be shown at the Annual Meeting. Members said they did not favour the Annual Meeting for the showing of the film, but they did think it would be interesting to see. After discussion, it was agreed that inquiries be made of Burroughs Wellcome.

**Annual Meeting.**—Mr. Lenehan's suggestion that the Federal President be invited to address the meeting was adopted.

It was suggested that a suitable date for the meeting would be Tuesday, August 29.

The meeting then closed.





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# SOUTH AUSTRALIA

## PERSONAL and GENERAL

### State News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write details to the Journal Correspondent in S.A., Mr. E. F. Lipsham.

From Queensland comes **Mr. M. Perry** to join the South Australian Register.

**Mr. J. Roark** has resigned his position in the Pharmacy Department of the Royal Adelaide Hospital.

**Mr. D. Bently** will spend the next three months as manager for **D. W. Humble**, of Payneham.

**Mrs. J. Bullock** spent most of April and part of May assisting Messrs. Saunders & Walker, of Semaphore.

**Mr. D. Burge** acted as locum for his father during the latter part of May in their Edwardstown pharmacy.

**Mr. G. Hastwell** assisted at Burdin Ltd., Adelaide, for the last week in April.

**Mr. P. McDonough** relieved **Mr. K. Donaldson** at the end of the current month.

**Mr. H. Salmon** acted as reliever for **Mr. D. Paul**, of Glenelg, for two weeks at the end of May.

**Mrs. L. M. Brown**, from Victoria, is now registered in South Australia.

**Mr. J. Pledge** is now managing **Mr. B. Nicholls'** pharmacy on Daws Road, Cudmore Park.

**Miss E. L. Buckley**, of N.S.W., has joined the S.A. Register.

**Miss M. Logan** acted as manageress for **Mr. R. Holder**, of Seacombe Gardens, for the first two weeks in May.

During May **Mr. J. Glaros** visited Cowell, under engagement with **Mr. V. Clarke**.

**Mr. J. Kellas** visited Tailem Bend during the month to allow **Mr. L. Manning** to take his annual holiday.

**Mr. Jan Roark** is now recorded as manager of **Mr. B. Rogers'** pharmacy on Marion Road.

**Mr. P. Argall**, snr., relieved **Mr. C. Trotter**, of Marden, in the weeks at the end of April and beginning of May.

**Mr. E. F. Smith** assisted **Mr. W. Pak-Poy**, of Golflands, whilst he had a fortnight's holiday in May.

**Mr. D. Bently** acted as locum for **Mr. D. Humble**, of Payneham, at the end of April.

**Miss M. Harvey** spent May as manageress for **Mr. R. Gwynne**, of Lockleys.

**Mr. J. Glaros** temporarily managed **Mr. R. Rogers'** branch pharmacy on the Marion Road in recent weeks.

**Mr. W. Hearn** at the end of April managed for Carrig-Chemists at their Elizabeth branch.

**Mrs. L. Gilchrist** assisted **Mr. J. Duggin**, of King's Park, for the middle weeks of April.

**Mr. B. Millar** was engaged by **Mr. R. Evelyn**, of Allenby Gardens, to act as reliever during May.

**Mr. J. Kellas** visited Peterborough for the first two weeks in May to act as locum for **Mr. C. Hoile**.

**Mr. H. G. Collyer** spent most of May managing **Mr. C. Malpas'** pharmacy in Clarence Park.

**Mr. Gary Hastwell**, from Perth, visited Kingscote at the end of April, under engagement by **Mr. B. Kildea**.

**Mrs. L. Gilchrist** assisted by **Mr. R. Grist**, of Largs Bay, and **Mr. J. Rhymer** (G. Wood, Adelaide) at the end of the month and well into May.

**Mr. P. Argall** acted as locum for **Mr. K. S. Porter**, of Albert Park, in the middle of May, whilst he took his holiday in Sydney and Canberra.

**Mr. B. Elliott** (ex-W.A.) relieved **Mr. D. Fenn**, of Plympton, and **Mr. J. Woollard**, of North Unley, at the end of April.

**Mr. R. Spafford**, a member of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, had a week off at the start of May, **Mr. P. McDonough** being in charge during his absence.

**Miss M. Logan** visited Kingston at the end of May to assist **Mr. M. Murton**. In the opening weeks of June she will similarly assist **Mr. D. Penhall**, of Royal Park.

Two South Australians taking advantage of the reciprocal agreement with Great Britain are **Mr. R. Brown** and **Mr. P. Garrett**. The latter expects to be away for six months or more, whilst **Mr. A. Flower** acts as manager of the Malvern Pharmacy.

**Mr. J. P. Richardson** acted as relieving manager during March and April for two branches of the Friendly Society Medical Association—in March at Ascot Park (**Mr. H. Fearson**) and in April at Evandale (**Mr. W. Huber**).

## MARRIAGE

A recent announcement in the press referred to the marriage of **Miss Heather Smith**, who married a Victorian, **Mr. Thomas Love**, in England during the month.

**Miss Smith** was the only girl to win a gold medal in pharmacy at Adelaide University. She won the award in 1956.

**Heather** is the daughter of **Mr. and Mrs. Hartley Smith**, of Colonel Light Gardens.

The ceremony took place in the Parish Church, Chalfont, St. Peter, Middlesex. **Mr. Love** is the son of **Dr. and Mrs. Leslie Love**, of Victoria, and is in England to further his engineering studies.

## BIRTHS

**Clampett**.—To **Gillian**, wife of **Richard**, a daughter, on April 22 at Memorial Hospital.

**Ludkins** (nee Ey).—On 29/4/61, at Glenelg Community, to **Chris and Geoff**—a daughter (**Stephanie Jane**).

## IMPRISONMENT FOR MAN WHO POSED AS DOCTOR

A motor mechanic, **Frederick Hugh Spencer**, 46 years of age, appeared in the Adelaide Court during the month and was convicted on six counts of having, at different suburbs, indecently assaulted six different girls.

A terms of imprisonment of six months on each of the six counts was imposed, the terms to be served concurrently.

**Mr. Justice Brazel** said the prisoner had called at the homes of each of the six girls, aged from 10 to 19 years, who had each been involved in road accidents. He posed as an insurance doctor and examined them in front of their mothers. He had applied a stethoscope to the chests and ribs of each girl, and this, His Honour said, was a grievous invasion on the girls' and young women's privacy.

## SOUTH AUSTRALIA—Continued

### APPEAL AGAINST CONVICTIONS UNDER PHARMACY ACT SUCCEEDS

Two people, who had been convicted for an offence under the Pharmacy Act, succeeded in appeals in an action in Plympton Court during the month.

In a reserved judgment, Mr. E. W. Mills, S.M., allowed the appeals and quashed the convictions.

Mrs. L. L. Wright, of Dunleath, had been fined £15, with £12/2/- costs, on a charge of having managed the pharmacy of Emanuel Charles Sauer, a pharmaceutical chemist, of Plympton, while not being registered.

Sauer, who had been fined £17/10/-, with costs £12/2/-, for having aided and abetted the alleged offence, also appealed. In addition, he had been fined £17/10/-, with 10/- costs, for having carried on the pharmacy without a registered chemist as manager.

For the appellants, Mr. A. K. Sangster, with Mr. L. Ferdinandy, contended that the Act related only to the handling of doctors' prescriptions and not to the selling of patent medicines.

Mr. C. H. Bright, Q.C., with Mr. C. A. L. Abbott, appeared for the Pharmacy Board.

His Honour found that no dispensing was done at the Plympton shop, which was used merely as a depot for receipt of prescriptions, which were then forwarded to and dispensed at the Morphetville shop of Sauer.

There had been no retailing by Mrs. Wright on the Plympton premises of medicines ordered on prescription.

[We have been advised that the Pharmacy Board of South Australia has obtained leave to appeal to the Full Court.—Ed.]

### FEDERAL GUILD OFFICIALS VISIT ADELAIDE

The Federal President of the Guild, Mr. Eric Scott, addressed the South Australian State Branch Committee at a dinner at the South Australian Hotel on April 27.

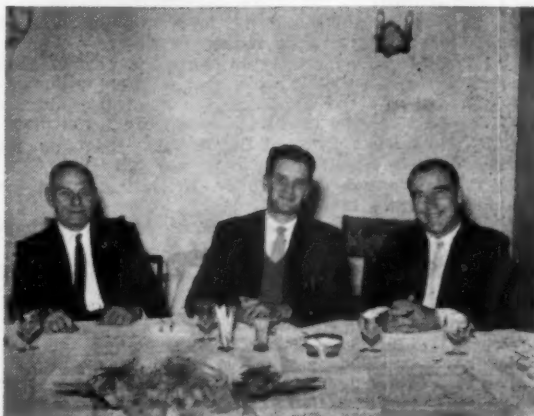
Mr. Scott, who was accompanied by the Federal Secretary, Mr. T. B. Evans, and the Federal Public Relations Director, Mr. Geoff Tennyson, told the S.B.C. members of the Guild's negotiations with the Government over two N.H.S. matters—large and standard packs and the "rise and fall" clause—and Repatriation dispensing.



(L. to R.): Messrs. A. A. Russell (State President), Eric Scott (Federal President) and Ross Patrick (S.B.C.).



(L. to R.) Messrs. J. W. Stain (S.B.C.), T. B. Evans (Federal Secretary), W. C. Cotterell (S.B.C.) and J. Physick (S.B.C.).



(L. to R.): Messrs. S. S. Woods (S.A. State Secretary), J. Measday (S.B.C.) and A. Lean (S.B.C.).



(L. to R.): Messrs. G. Bartold (S.B.C.), J. Duncan (S.B.C.) and G. H. Tennyson (Federal Director of Public Relations).



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## **SOUTH AUSTRALIA—Continued**

### **SOCIETY OF HOSPITAL PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS OF AUSTRALIA**

#### **General Meeting of South Australian Division**

The first General Meeting for 1961 was held at the Repatriation Hospital, Springbank, on April 13, at 7.30 p.m.

The President, Mr. L. Jeffs, welcomed as a visitor Mr. F. Boyd, a member and past-President of the Victorian Division of the Society.

The President called upon the Secretary (Mr. K. S. Rodger) to read correspondence from the Secretary of the Victorian Division (Mr. R. Bray) in which an invitation was issued to the S.A. Branch to hold the annual conference in Adelaide in October 1961.

Arising out of the correspondence, the President invited discussion.

Mr. Lloyd Davis welcomed the proposal, but felt it was a large task for South Australia. Mr. I. Evans gave hearty approval to the idea, and Mr. B. Holland said he thought it would put South Australia on the map.

The President then invited Mr. F. Boyd to say a few words to the meeting on the proposed Conference.

Mr. Boyd outlined a possible programme for the three-day Conference, Friday, Saturday and Sunday, October 6, 7 and 8, and said the Victorian Division were anxious to hold the Conference in Adelaide in recognition of the efforts of the South Australian Division in support of a Federal Body for Hospital Pharmacists. He knew of no more worthy group of Hospital Pharmaceutical Chemists in Australia, and he was convinced that their status in South Australia would be greatly helped by an Adelaide Conference.

The meeting then unanimously supported a motion by Mr. Lloyd Davis, seconded by Mr. McNeil, to hold the Conference in Adelaide.

Following this the President reported on the progress of the application which is to be submitted to the S.A. Public Service Board for a general re-classification and improvement in the salaries being paid to Hospital Pharmacists in the State Public Service. Mention was made that Repatriation Hospital Pharmacists had not been granted the promised salary increase, but only a loading applicable to Victoria, to bring them into line with the increased salaries which that State is enjoying. It was necessary for S.A. and indeed all States to seek awards comparable to the Victorian award. Commonwealth Health and Repatriation Hospital Pharmacists could then hope for a substantial and deserved improvement in their classifications and salaries.

The President then introduced Mr. B. L. Reynolds, Head of the School of Pharmacy, Adelaide University.

Mr. Reynolds gave a very interesting address on "Pharmaceutical Education."

In his address Mr. Reynolds stressed the importance of Physical Chemistry and its applications to pharmaceutical formulation. An adequate development of physico-chemical principles and their applications, in the teaching of pharmacy, was possible only if sufficient emphasis was given to the basic scientific disciplines, Chemistry, Physics, Mathematics and Biology, in the first year of the course. However, it should not be imagined that the desired training was achieved by tacking various pharmaceutical applications, like so many appendages, on to a B.Sc. course. Mr. Reynolds supported this contention by taking the topic of "Solution" as an example, and by demonstrating the differences in development and application as needed by the pharmacist, compared with the treatments given in the standard texts on physical chemistry.

Organic Chemistry, Physiology, Pharmacology and Microbiology were discussed as essential ingredients of a pharmacy course.

A course, equivalent to five days a week over three academic years, was essential in South Australia, if future pharmacists were to exploit their potential to the full.

In the ensuing discussion it was apparent that many members did not approve of the present policy of continuing apprenticeship with broken-time lectures. They would prefer a full-time course of three years at the University followed by a studentship prior to registration. This would bring South Australia into line with Victoria, N.S.W. and Great Britain, and enhance the status of pharmacy. Students were being prepared almost exclusively for retail pharmacy under the present system.

After a vote of thanks to Mr. Reynolds, the members adjourned for supper, and the President voiced the thanks of the members to Dr. Harvey, Medical Superintendent, Repatriation General Hospital, Springbank, for the use of the hall and the excellent supper provided.

### **SOCIETY OF HOSPITAL PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS OF AUSTRALIA**

#### **South Australian Division**

At the Committee Meeting held on April 18 there were present Mr. L. Jeffs (President), Dr. P. Nagy, Messrs. G. L. Anderson, J. L. Davis, I. Evans and K. S. Roger (Hon. Secretary).

Further information on the labelling of Out-patients' prescriptions with Generic Names was received. Members felt that this practice contravened accepted ethics of the profession, and resolved to send a letter to the Pharmaceutical Society advising of its attitude.

**Yearly Conference.**—Further to the General Meeting held on April 13 which voted in favour of the Conference of Hospital Pharmacists being held in South Australia, the Committee decided that the dates October 6, 7 and 8 be confirmed as the days of the Conference. A draft programme was outlined, and steps to be taken in the organising were discussed. Three Sub-Committees were elected to assist in the work of making arrangements. Members were enthusiastic that the holding of the Conference in South Australia will do much to elevate the profession in this State.

**Honorary Member.**—It was proposed to elect Mr. Bruce L. Reynolds, Senior Lecturer at the Pharmacy Department, Adelaide University, an Honorary Member of the Society in recognition of his efforts in organising post-graduate courses which are to be held this year.

The meeting closed at 9.30 p.m.

### **PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA**

#### **Welcome to Newly Qualified Members**

This function was held on the evening of May 3 in the Marryatville Hotel in Kensington Road, Norwood.

About 90 members attended a new-style welcome arranged as a smorgasbord dinner interposed with short speeches and musical items.

The outstanding success of the evening came from the informality which allowed members to mix freely together, just as they pleased, and to talk to each other to their hearts' content. All present are grateful to the two principal organisers, Messrs. R. Spafford and W. Fewell (both of whom are members of the Council), for an excellent evening.

When the more formal part of the proceedings was due, the President, Mr. K. D. Johnson, capably introduced either the special subject, item or the speaker. He met with a ready response from those present, and so the official business was adequately conducted.

Sherries and chatter whilst standing occupied from 7 to 7.30 p.m. After collecting soup the majority sat down and listened to musical items. The Loyal Toast came after the fish course, and the entree was followed



## SOUTH AUSTRALIA—Continued

by the presentation of the Standard Certificates of the Pharmacy Board to those of the newly qualified, namely: B. A. Baldo, D. R. Burge, Miss P. M. Clota, Miss J. E. Doecke, R. F. Fletcher, Miss M. Gelezkov, G. J. Gilbert, T. W. Gill, J. A. Glaros, F. C. Graham, J. G. Jungfer, G. N. Lewis, Miss M. A. Logan, G. J. Ludkins, K. A. McCarthy, Miss R. E. Martin, K. S. Martin, T. M. A. Mittiga, H. J. Ninio, Miss C. E. Phillips, G. W. Pride, F. Raimondo, L. Ravesi, J. P. Richardson, D. G. Skull, K. J. Sowry, T. C. Stratton, D. L. Thomas, G. J. Walker.

Originally qualified overseas and now completed final examination for the Diploma in Pharmacy: Miss R. F. A. Strehlow.

Originally qualified overseas and passed special examinations as required by the Pharmacy Board of South Australia: A. L. Eks, Mrs. C. I. Trummer.

**Mr. D. C. Hill**, President of the Pharmacy Board, stated that he appreciated the privilege of presenting the certificates, and congratulated each new member on his or her success with their examinations.

Their course had been difficult because of the need to provide a wide education for the various types of pharmaceutical practice now open to them, and because of the other great need to train for the unknown conditions of future years when an increasing number of more complex drugs would be in daily use.

He expressed the wish that each recipient would provide good professional service to the community, honour their responsibilities as members of the profession, and recognise the ideal of taking part in civic affairs beyond the scope of their own calling.

**Mr. Hill** provided a special few words of welcome to Miss Strehlow, a graduate of Germany, who had come to the State and been successful in obtaining her Diploma in Pharmacy of the University of Adelaide.

After a musical item the Vice-President of the Pharmaceutical Society, **Mr. R. B. Martin**, proposed the toast of the "Newly Qualified Members" by speaking of the pleasure older members enjoyed in seeing the younger generation succeed in their course of training. This ability in coping with a course which had been arranged after a lot of thought and graded to provide a scientific pharmacist would in future meet with different tests in their new activities. Each would develop still greater personal integrity and by their application and enthusiasm become well able to carry the responsibilities and privileges attached to their life in pharmacy.

To the by now "well trituated" gathering, **Mr. G. W. Pride** responded on behalf of new members to the welcome given by the two Presidents. Each of them were glad to have reached the goal which had been in front of them since their entry into the first year of studies. Now that they had been privileged to join the ranks of the profession they should try to uphold the professional status of the calling and do what they could to help along professional brethren.

After the main course and more music, the President of the Pharmaceutical Society, **Mr. K. D. Johnson**, undertook the presentation of the Gold Medal to **Mr. J. G. Jungfer**.

He opened with a few words about the important place the gathering held in the annual programme of the Society, and spoke of the individual responsibility of masters in the training of their apprentices in the art and the many problems associated with the conduct of their pharmacies. Amongst any one group of apprentices there were the few who fell by the wayside; those who accomplished the required task well; and the few who showed outstanding merit.

In the latter group for the academic year of 1960 came Jim Glaros, who had achieved top distinction pass in the fourth year class. For this excellent showing the Council had awarded him a suitably engrossed book.

(The President showed the book and read the inscription.) Unfortunately, it could not be presented personally because the recipient was working in Whyalla.

The President then stated that, in accordance with a decision of the Council that the Gold Medal should go to a student who had maintained throughout the four-year course an excellent position in pharmaceuticals, the major honour for 1960 had been awarded to John Jungfer.

In calling Mr. Jungfer forward the President showed the medal bearing the alchemic design inlaid in dark blue on the gold. He also read the inscription. On handing it to the recipient Mr. Johnson sincerely expressed his own congratulations and those of the members present on a well-merited distinction. He also gave Mr. Jungfer a menu card carrying the signatures of his fellow students: these had been collected by Mr. J. Richardson, one of their number. (Applause.)

**Mr. K. Phelps**, Treasurer, then proposed the toast of the Gold Medallist. He emphasised that the honour had been earned by exceptional ability to conform to several rules over four years of study. In the earlier years Miss R. Martin had reached top distinction in first, second and third years of study, and he asked the gathering to recognise her fine effort by applause. (Such was done.)

He told of the fact that Mr. Jungfer had been apprenticed to Mr. D. O'Reilly, who had previously had the good fortune to train an earlier Gold Medallist, Mr. Humphrey George, and another outstanding student, namely Mr. N. Leyshon. (Applause.) Although his master had undoubtedly helped, the major work attached to winning the honour rested with the recipient, and he knew well that such devotion to studies meant that John would be devoted to his profession of pharmacy.

The President asked the recipient to respond from the vicinity of the top table.

In so doing he expressed his pride in holding in his hand such an outstanding award, but perhaps his greatest pleasure was yet to come when he reached home, showed it to his parents, and thanked them for the good initial education and encouragement which had made the attainment possible. In thanking Mr. Johnson and Mr. Phelps for their kind remarks he wished to stress the help he had received from the Brothers at Rostrevor College; his master, Mr. O'Reilly; the lecturers at the University, and from the members of his class who had willingly helped through the daily difficulties during the course as a whole.

He closed by saying: "I hope that in future years I will be able to put back into pharmacy something worth while for what it has given me during my years as a student."

More music, sweets and coffee brought round the presentation to Mr. J. Jungfer of the Kodak Prize for 1960.

**Mr. A. V. Thomas**, Adelaide Manager, spoke of the recipient's ability in a different group of subjects spread over the four year course which had earned him this additional prize. He respected such all round brilliance and had pleasure in handing over the cheque on behalf of his principals.

Soon after the conclusion of the formal business the clock stood at 11 p.m. The President thanked those present for their attendance, their informality and movement about the room during much of the evening whilst at appropriate intervals giving adequate attention during the progress of formal business. This had markedly contributed to the enjoyable evening, and he asked all to come again in 1962 and to bring other members with them.

Overall the evening saw an excellent break down of "surface tension" plus the primary use of the ancient 4-2-1 rule, followed by the careful addition of the solids and the placement of alcoholic tinctures "sec. art." hence 11.20 p.m. saw the first departures with all voting the function a great success.





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## SOUTH AUSTRALIA—Continued

### PHARMACY BOARD

#### Monthly Meeting

The Pharmacy Board of South Australia met at 27 Grenfell Street, Adelaide, on April 17, at 7.45 p.m.

**Present.**—Mr. D. C. Hill (President) in the Chair, Messrs. L. A. Craig, G. L. Burns, E. F. Lipsham, R. C. McCarthy, B. F. Mildren, B. L. Reynolds, and the Registrar.

**Correspondence.**—From the Department of Labour and Industry, advising change of address to 32 Grenfell Street, Adelaide.

From Mr. G. O. Forward regarding apprenticeship for his daughter. Acknowledgment sent advising position and making suggestions.

From the Deputy Commonwealth Statistician, requesting annual information on registrations and deaths of pharmacists for 1960. Information forwarded.

To the Secretary/Registrar, Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, acknowledging receipt of correspondence dealing with reciprocity.

To Mr. P. R. Drake, forwarding replies to questions in his letter, as authorised by the March meeting.

Annual report of Pharmacy Board of New Zealand for 1960 was received. Mr. Lipsham took the report for examination and report to the May meeting on any items of interest therein.

**Amendment to Regulation Regarding Annual Fee.**—Letter from the Under Secretary advising that alteration to Regulation was approved by His Excellency the Governor in Council on April 6 and gazetted the same day.

The Treasurer, Mr. McCarthy, then gave notice that at the May meeting he would submit the following motion:

"That the annual fee for a Practising Certificate be increased from £2/2/- to £3/3/-, commencing from the 1st January, 1962."

**Apprentices.**—The notice of motion by Mr. Lipsham given at the February meeting, relating to a cooling system for pharmacies employing apprentices, was deferred until the May meeting, due to pressure of business. This postponement also included reference by Mr. Lipsham to the "P.P. Guide" preface requiring that a copy of the latest edition of that publication must be kept in every Victorian pharmacy.

**Inspections and Actions.**—Re E. C. Sauer and employee Mrs. L. Wright: The President stated that reserved judgment had not been given by Mr. Justice Ross to date. Mr. Lipsham asked whether copies of the court stenographer's transcript could be obtained or, if not, whether copies of Counsel's addresses could be sought by the Board's solicitors. The President agreed to take up this matter with Messrs. Pickering, Cornish & Abbott.

Letter to the publishers of "Buyers' Guide" regarding entries therein, and asking for a proof to be submitted prior to 1962 issue.

Letters to several country pharmacists directing questions regarding the use of "depots" for medicine deliveries.

**Country Inspections.**—Northern Country and Eyre Peninsula inspections: The Registrar stated that, due to Easter holidays intervening, Inspector Bonython had not commenced his long trip until April 10. His reports were not expected until the current week and would be presented to the May meeting.

**Dangerous Drug Registers.**—Mr. McCarthy said that he had examined the present register as authorised by the April meeting, referring to a copy of that in use in New South Wales. He had revised some of the printed matter in the light of present-day requirements and otherwise considered that the register was satisfactory.

Members discussed the proposed alterations and expressed approval.

It was resolved that the placing of an order for a new supply of Dangerous Drug Registers, as required, be left in the hands of Mr. McCarthy and the Registrar.

- Assignment of Indentures.**—1.
- Cancellation of Indentures.**—1.
- Changes of Address on Indentures.**—2.
- Changes of Name and Address.**—2.

### THE GUILD

#### S.B.C. Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the South Australian Branch of the Guild met at Industrial Building, Gilbert Place, Adelaide, on May 1, at 7.30 p.m.

**Present.**—Messrs. A. A. Russell (Chairman), J. W. Stain, A. G. Lean, R. R. Patrick, J. D. Duncan, Walter C. Cotterell, J. C. Measday, J. Physick, D. K. Wilson and the Secretary.

**Federal Executive Meeting.**—The minutes of the Federal Executive Meeting, held on April 14, were read to inform committee members on the progress of negotiations on the National Health Act and Repatriation Agreement.

**Guild Constitution.**—The proposed "Eligibility Clause for Guild Membership" was discussed. The State Branch Committee confirmed its view, as expressed to the Federal President on the occasion of his recent visit to Adelaide, and decided that this opinion be sent to Federal Office for consideration.

**Guild Building.**—The site for the proposed Guild Building was discussed and it was resolved to recommend to Federal Office that steps be taken to purchase, subject to its being clear on City Council regulations.

**National Heart Campaign.**—Mr. Russell informed members that he had been requested to approach members in an appeal for funds, towards the National Heart Campaign.

The State Branch Committee as a whole supported the Campaign and each member agreed to donate £2/2/- as the nucleus of the Guild Fund, and a letter will be sent to each Guild member seeking his support.

**Vi Daylin.**—A letter from the Federal Secretary was read, advising that he had written to Abbotts regarding the sale of Vi Daylin through the canteen at Woomera.

**Mutual Hospital Insurance.**—The Secretary advised that the Manager, Mutual Hospital Association, had written stating that his organisation was not prepared to take out an insurance policy against burglary on moneys held by agents on its behalf.

**Trading Hours.**—The Chairman said it was hoped to hold another meeting shortly with members at Salisbury, Elizabeth and Gawler, in an endeavour to stabilise trading hours.

**D.H.A. Packaging.**—A letter from the Managing Director of D.H.A. was read, advising that the company had improved the packaging of its range of family medicines of "Chemist Only" lines.—Noted.

**Pricing Officer's Report.**—Mr. Stain referred to Hamiltons products, Cox Findlaysons and N.H.A. listings. It was decided to advise all members regarding these new lines, and that they were not yet available in South Australia.

Members were also informed that Sterling Pharmaceuticals had been written to regarding the price cutting of Andrews Liver Salt in several suburban areas, and the Managing Director of the Company had advised that inquiries were being made.

**Trade and Commerce Report.**—The Chairman (Mr. Lean) reported that consideration was being given to holding a Staff Symposium, possibly in September or October.

A preliminary meeting of Guild members would be held to arrange details for the recommencement of Merchandising Discussion Groups.

## SOUTH AUSTRALIA—Continued

Other matters referred to by him were Kodak Training Group displays, paper bags, wrapping paper and "Victor Vitamin" Campaign.

The Secretary was instructed to write to the P.M.G., complaining that the "Victor Vitamin" stand had in many instances been damaged in delivery by postmen.

**Publicity Report.**—Mr. Russell informed the meeting that he had been interviewed on radio and TV. in connection with the "Victor Vitamin" Campaign.

The Secretary read correspondence from the Managing Directors of D.H.A., F. H. Faulding & Co. and Sterling Pharmaceuticals, expressing pleasure at the success of the Publicity Fund.

**Depots.**—The Chairman asked whether a reply had been received from the Pharmacy Board on the matter of depots, and was informed that a detailed reply had not arrived. It was decided to write again to the Board.

**Annual Meeting.**—It was decided that the Annual General Meeting be held during the last week in August.

Mr. Lean was appointed to act as Returning Officer for the election of State Branch Committee Members.

**Dispensing for Country Hospitals.**—Mr. Russell advised that arrangements were in hand for a meeting between representatives of the Guild and the S.A. Hospitals' Association on the matter of dispensing for patients in country subsidised hospitals.

**Professional Fees.**—It was resolved that the Pricing Officer (Mr. Stain) write to the State Prices Commissioner, seeking the position of our application for increased fees.

**Pensioner Prescriptions.**—Mr. Cotterell drew attention to the lack of addresses given by medical practitioners on pensioner prescriptions. It was decided to write to Mr. R. C. McCarthy, State Department of Health, to take some action in the matter.

**Federal Trade and Commerce Meeting.**—It was arranged that the Chairman (Mr. Lean) would attend this meeting in August.

Remits should be tabled at the next meeting of the State Branch Committee.

**Correspondence.**—Letters from the Secretary, Pharmaceutical Association of Australia, and a suburban member were read and left in the hands of the Secretary for attention.

The meeting then closed.

## SODIUM IN ANTACIDS

In the treatment of gastric and duodenal ulcers intensive alkaline therapy has long been accepted as the treatment of choice. All alkalis are, however, not equally valuable and indeed some are even undesirable, and this applies particularly to bicarbonate of soda. Although it is readily soluble and rapidly neutralises acidity, it produces a large volume of carbon dioxide, which produces gastric distention; the neutralising action is followed by an acid rebound and, lastly, the large amount of sodium ions introduced into the system may have very undesirable consequences. Many patients who take excessive amounts of alkaline powder containing sodium bicarbonate have subsequently developed an alkalosis and one such fatal case was reported in these columns some years ago.

An interesting survey of the sodium content of a number of popular American antacid preparations ap-

peared in the Journal of the American Association last year. It was carried out by two physicians in the Department of Medicine of the University of California, who observed two cases of oedema following the administration of antacid preparations for the treatment of gastric symptoms. One was a woman of 58 with a history of hepatic cirrhosis, who after six days of antacid treatment accumulated 3.7 litres of oedema fluid in her tissues. The second was a man of 57 who suffered from congestive heart failure and after seven days on antacid treatment had no less than 5 litres of fluid. The condition of both improved when the antacid treatment was terminated. Both these conditions demanded a restricted sodium intake, yet an analysis of the preparations taken showed that they had increased their sodium intake by 0.5 g. per day.

This experience led to the wider investigation mentioned and of the sodium content of 22 preparations in common use. It was found that the details given in the manufacturers' literature and in an American work of reference did not give an accurate picture of the situation, as there were in some instances appreciable amounts of sodium, either in the suspending agent or as an impurity in the aluminium hydroxide gel. The investigators mention that sodium carboxymethyl cellulose, if frequently used as a suspending agent and in a 2 per cent. solution, would supply an additional 1.48G of sodium per litre. This fact accounts for the difference in the sodium content between the powder form of a product and its equivalent in the form of a suspension. The results of their analyses showed that the sodium content of these various preparations varied from 11.9 to 269.7 milligrams per ounce, yet in many the actual sodium content is not apparent from the given formula. This suggests that a declaration of the actual sodium content would be of advantage to the physician. The authors consider also that a palatable, effective and non-constipating suspension with a low sodium content could be made from a mixture of calcium carbonate and magnesium oxide.—"The Retail Chemist."

## DRUGS IN SWEDEN

"News and Views" by Ted Klien, published in "Drug and Cosmetic Industry" (February, 1961). contain this information:—

In the December, 1960, issue of "The Journal of the American Pharmaceutical Association," Hans Hellberg, head of the National Pharmaceutical Laboratory of Sweden, writes an excellent summary of how his country directs the flow of prescription drugs. Since the Scandinavian countries have had long experience with socialised medicine, the article presents some interesting facts on how such a programme actually operates. Since Mr. Hellberg recently has spent three months in this country observing how we distribute drugs, his observations are all the more relevant.

He explains that "all hospitals are run by the State or by local communities. Our general and compulsory health insurance provides for the cost of hospitalisation in a common ward or the cost of a private practising physician up to certain maximum fees. If we want to consult a more expensive doctor or if we want care in a private room in the hospital we have to pay the additional cost ourselves. Drugs prescribed by a physician are also in part paid for by health insurance."

Those drugs needed by patients suffering from chronic diseases like diabetes, heart disease and asthma are completely paid for by the State. However, he writes that for "other prescribed drugs our insurance pays part of the cost. Because health insurance has reduced the cost of medicines to the individual, there may have been an unnecessary increase of drug consumption in Sweden. I think most people agree, however, that the benefits outweigh the disadvantages."



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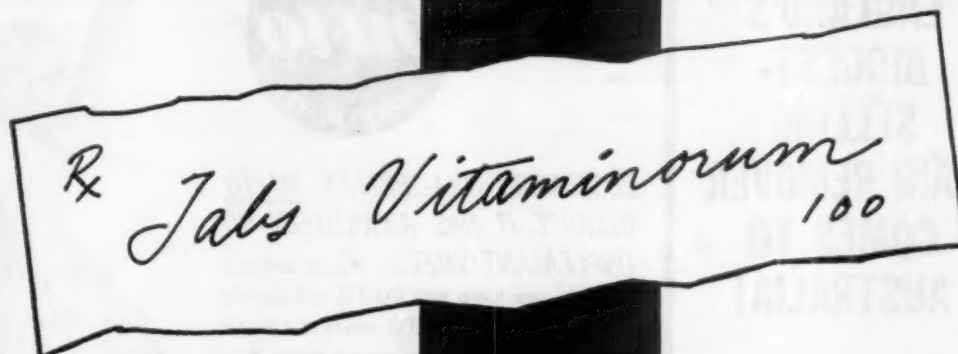
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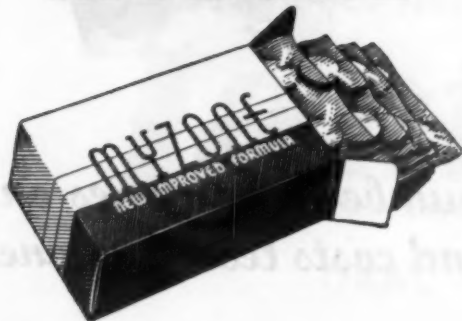
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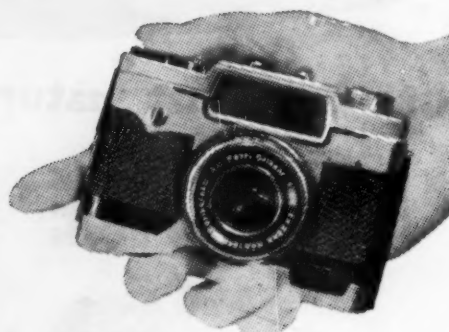
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